The New-York Times.

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FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

Its Discussion Postponed in the English Parliament.

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF LOMBARDY.

General and Commercial Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 23.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, at 10 A. M. of the 10th inst., *via* Queenstown 11th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, with three days' later news.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Etna* was appointed to leave Liverpool the same day, for New-York.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, reached Liverpool at 9 P. M. of the 7th, and the *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at noon of the 8th.

The news is important.

The question of the annexation of Savoy to France was the prominent topic.

Sardinia had consented to the inhabitants of Savoy voting on the subject.

The House of Commons had voted an address to the Crown, approving the French Treaty, the amendments offered thereto by the Opposition having been rejected by a large majority.

It was reported that since Sardinia rejected NAPOLEON'S programme for Italy, the French troops have received orders to be ready to march at the first notice, and that the evacuation of Lombardy and return of the army to France are threatened.

The Paris Bourse was flat; the Rentes closed at 67f. 75c.

The *Canada* exchanged signals on the 10th inst. with the steamship *Euphrosyne*, bound into Liverpool. Also passed British ship *Ellen Stuart*, bound out. March 11, 10 P. M., off Kinsale, exchanged signals with Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*.

The *Canada* sailed again at 3 P. M., for Boston, where she will be due to morrow evening.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

The projected annexation of Savoy and Nice to France continued to attract much attention.

The London *Times*, while editorially condemning the project, and applauding the firm protest of the Government against it, repudiates the idea of England demanding any explanations which might any day lead to war.

The Paris *Pays*, in an editorial complaining of the hostility of England to annexation, says it would be unreasonable to suppose that the Emperor would renounce that which regards the security of one of the most important frontiers of France.

It is stated that, since CAVOUR'S last dispatch relative to Italy, orders have been sent to the French Army of Italy to hold itself ready to march at the first notice, and that the reply to officers demanding a short furlough was, that the whole army would immediately evacuate Lombardy and return to France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says it was thought likely that as soon as universal suffrage in Tuscany declares for annexation to Piedmont, the Savoyards will have a French army on the spot.

The Paris *Patrie* believes itself in a position to state that, in the question of Savoy, Sardinia shows such conciliatory intentions as might be expected from a country which owes its aggrandizement to France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POSTPONEMENT OF DEBATE ON THE SAVOY QUESTION—THE TREATY WITH FRANCE—EXPORTATION OF COOLIES TO FRENCH COLONIES.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th, the Duke of NEWCASTLE said the dispatches laid before Parliament relative to the Savoy question, contained the details of everything that had taken place. He admitted, however, that certain private letters from Lord COWLEY, containing nothing of moment, had not been published.

Several Peers deprecated the practice of diplomatic correspondence being carried on by private letters.

In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL requested Mr. KINGLAKE to postpone his motion protesting against the annexation of Savoy to France, on the ground that discussion now would be prejudicial to the public service.

Mr. KINGLAKE consented, but would introduce it at a subsequent period.

The subject of allowing France to carry out a system of emigration from India to her colonies, was brought up and denounced by Mr. DUCANE.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL reiterated his previous explanation, that the arrangement was made with a view of abolishing the free emigration system of France, which practically renewed all the evils of the Slave-trade; and under these circumstances he thought the new arrangement perfectly justifiable.

Mr. BYNG moved an address to the Crown, approving of the new commercial treaty with France, and promising that Parliament will take the necessary steps to carry it into effect.

Mr. LINDSAY moved an amendment, praying that Her Majesty will adopt measures by supplementary treaty or otherwise, to carry into effect the abolition of all differential duties on vessels of the two countries, trading between their various ports and colonies.

Mr. LINDSAY pointed out the disadvantages under which British shipping labored, and contended that an alteration of the French navigation laws was absolutely necessary.

Lord A. VANE TEMPEST moved a further amendment, declaring that Parliament declines to express any opinion on the treaty until such time as the final intentions of the Emperor of the French with respect to Savoy are made known.

A general debate took place on the merits of the treaty, after which Lord VANE TEMPEST withdrew his amendment, and further debate was adjourned till the next day.

Sir H. CAIRNS, a leading Conservative, said he would support the treaty.

The debate was resumed the following day.

Mr. HORSMAN moved that the article in the treaty relative to coals be admitted, but it was rejected by 226 majority.

The debate involved the Savoy question, and the general relations of England and France. The address was finally agreed to without an amendment and without a division.

Mr. HALIBURTON presented a petition from British America against an alteration of the timber duties.

Lord A. VANE TEMPEST asked if the Government had taken steps to secure the coöperation of the Great Powers, in opposition to the annexation of Savoy.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said Austria and Prussia had intimated their concurrence in the views of England, but no reply had been received from Russia. The Government had not asked them to take any steps in the matter.

In the House of Lords a debate on Italian affairs took place, strict neutrality being urged by all parties.

The demonstration in London in honor of the officers of the Volunteer Corps, passed off with great éclat. About 2,600 officers attended the levee, and were presented to the Queen. The banquet, presided over by the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, was attended by about 1,000 officers, and at a grand ball in the new Floral Arcade and Covent-Garden Theatre, about 6,000 persons were present.

Unusually high tides were experienced in England on the 8th and 9th. Considerable damage was done at London and along the Thames, but at Liverpool nothing unusual occurred.

Sir ROBERT C. HILL, a commander at Waterloo and in the Peninsular War, is dead.

Another 121 gun war steamer, called the *Howe*, had been launched at Pembroke.

No more floating batteries with iron sides are to be constructed, owing to the Armstrong guns having completely riddled the immensely thick iron plates of the experimental vessel.

Capt. ROBERTSON, of the British ship *Sir John Moore*, has been presented at Liverpool with a chronometer from the President of the United States, for rescuing the crew and passengers of the American ship *May Queen* in 1858.

The abolition of the duties on tallow, rice, cheese, butter, &c., went into effect on the 7th of March.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of 4,500,000 francs, and a decrease in bills discounted of over 28,000,000 francs.

The French Council of State was expected to complete in a day or two its examination of the proposed new tariff for wool, when the matter will be brought before the Legislature.

The Duchess of MALAKOFF had given birth to a daughter.

Marshal RIELLE, Senior Marshal of France, is dead.

Reports had been current of dissensions between France and England relative to the Chinese expedition, but the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* pronounces them wholly unfounded.

The Bourse was flat and heavy; the rentes closed on the 9th at 67fr. 75c.

ITALY.

A long and forcible dispatch had been written by Count CAVOUR, replying to the Italian programme, and pledges Sardinia to abide by the result of an appeal to universal suffrage.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, affirms that in a note of the 2d of March, relative to Savoy, CAVOUR expresses the attachment of the Government of the King of Sardinia to his province, but at the same time to the principle which he supports in Central Italy. He declares his intention to interrogate the population in a manner to be established by Parliament, reserving besides the question of frontiers, and the guarantees to be given to Savoy.

Another authority says that CAVOUR in the same note denies that the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice have any desire to be annexed to France, but he suggests that the question be tested by a vote of the people, as well as in Tuscany and the Romagna.

Reports had been current of an insurrection in Naples, but were not confirmed.

LATEST.

TURIN, Thursday, March 8.

The *Opinione* publishes Count CAVOUR'S dispatch of the 2d, relative to Savoy and Nice. He declares that the aggrandizement of Sardinia can never prove dangerous to France, but that considering the obligations that Sardinia is under to France, serious attention must be given to the Emperor's demands. At the moment when Sardinia demands for the inhabitants of Central Italy the right to dispose of their destiny, she exposes herself to the charge of inconsistency if she denies the right of freely expressing their wishes to her subjects dwelling on the other side of the Alps. However great the regret would be at the cradle of the Piedmontese monarchs demanding separation, Sardinia would not refuse to recognize the weight of a manifestation, however slight, if made in conformity with the prescriptions of Parliament.

In regard to the opposition of the great Powers, CAVOUR thinks that the decree for proper frontiers of France and Sardinia will secure just and equitable negotiations on this head.

A royal decree at Naples establishes modifications on 240 articles of customs tariff, and orders a revision of the remaining articles.

The Tuscan correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that under certain conditions and with the free consent of the popular will, the Italians would consider themselves well rid of Savoyards.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

No additional engagements are reported.

AUSTRIA.

General EROUTTAN had committed suicide.

TURKEY.

Another misunderstanding existed among the Ministers, and a change in the Ministry was hourly expected.

The Western Powers had made proposals to the Porte to assist in the maintenance of his rights in Servia and the Danubian Principalities should any complications and an armed intervention occur there. It is stated that the Porte had requested a treaty of alliance with them for certain emergencies.

It is reported that a body of Ulemas had secretly protested to the Sultan against the taking of Tetuan, and had obtained a letter of encouragement and subsidies for Morocco.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

A Cabinet Council was held this afternoon.

Mr. CUBBIT has to-day been declared duly elected for Surrey.

The large ministerial majority and a rally in the French funds has caused a further improvement of about one-eighth per cent. in Consols. The British Railway Stocks show a further decided recovery.

THE HAGUE, March 11.

The Count VON VIRY LEN VIZENELT, our Minister resident at Constantinople, has been appointed minister for Foreign Affairs here.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports COTTON dull, at a decline of fully ⅛ on most descriptions, the heaviest fall being on the middling and lower grades. The market closed with a general desire to realize on the part of holders. The sales of the week foot up 4,700 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and exporters 6,000 bales.

The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for speculation and for export. The market closed dull. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
New-Orleans	7¾	6¾
Mobile	7¾	6 7-16
Uplands	7	6¼

The stock in port was estimated at 830,000 bales, of which 696,800 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, there being but little inquiry for goods and prices weak for yarns. Cloths, however, remain firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull, but steady at 23s.@29s. WHEAT also very dull but steady; Red, 9s. 9d.@10s. 7d.; White, 10s. 6d.@12s. CORN dull; Yellow, 32s. 9d.@33s. 6d.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. say holders of WHEAT and FLOUR are very firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., quote PORK dull for new lots, but firm for old, owing to reshipment to New-York. BEEF quiet, with holders offering freely, but evincing no disposition to press sales. The market closed in favor of buyers. BACON firm and steady; Middles, 51s.@53s. CHEESE firm and active. LARD firm but quiet, at 60s.@61s. for fine qualities. TALLOW steady at 60s.@60s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular and other authorities quote ASHES quiet at 29s. 6d.@30s. for Pots, and 33s.@33s 6d. for Pearls. SUGAR heavy. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm; Bengal had advanced 3d.@6d.; Carolina quoted at 23s.@24s. BARK dull; Philadelphia 8s. 6d.@9s. 0d.; Baltimore 8s. COD OIL £36. SPERM OIL £100. LINSEED OIL unchanged. RESIN dull at easier prices: Common 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at a slight decline in prices.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.'s Circular quotes BREADSTUFFS dull, but steady. IRON steady at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for both Bars and Rails. SUGAR quiet, but firm. TEA steady at 1s. ¼d.@1s. ⅝d. for Congou. COFFEE firm. TALLOW quiet at 59s. 6d.@59s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, and offered at 36s. 6d. PIG IRON steady at 58s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES in good demand at £10 15s. for New-York in barrels, and £10 7s. 6d. for Boston in bags. FISH OILS firm; Sperm held at £100; Cod, £36; Seal, £35. LINSEED in improved demand at 27s. for lots on the spot, and 28s. 3d.@29s. for future delivery.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The feeling of distrust continued, and the Stock market had been heavy and drooping. An increased demand for money had sprung up, and a few transactions had taken place below 4 ℔ cent. Applications at the Bank were numerous, and on the Stock Exchange the rates were 3 to 4 ℔ cent.

LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

The *Daily News'* City Article of last evening says: The Stock market was better to-day in the absence of further disquieting rumors from the continent, and Consols revived ⅛@¼. The commercial demand for money continued active. The rate for best bills in the open market was not under 4 ℔ cent. There were no transactions in bullion at the Bank. The steamer of the 12th for the East will take out £404,000 in specie, nearly all silver.

The *Times'* City Article of Friday evening quotes a recovery in the funds, under the impression that NAPOLEON'S Italian programme had undergone some modification, and the statement that the Western Powers had offered to aid Turkey in maintaining her rights in the Principalities, which is accepted as evidence that England and France are in complete accord with regard to any new complications in that region.

The *Times* says measures are in progress for forming a Bank of India.

The morning papers generally rejoice at the final agreement to the French treaty; but the morning *Herald* denounces the act as humiliating and disgraceful to England.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The market for money is slightly more stringent, with an active demand. Consols close at 94⅛@94⅜ for money, and 94⅝@94¾ for the account. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £49,000 since the last weekly returns. Bar silver, 5s. 2¾d.; Mexican dollars, 5s. 2⅛d.; American eagles, 76s. 4d.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday Afternoon.

The sales of COTTON yesterday foot up 6,000 bales, the market closing dull at Friday's rates. BREADSTUFFS quiet. PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 94⅛@94⅜ for money, and 94⅝@94¾ for the account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report a limited business at previous rates:

United States 6s, Bonds, 1867-8	97 @ 99
United States 5s	91¾ @ 92¼
Alabama 5s, Bonds	75 @ 77
Kentucky 6s	90 @ 92
Maryland 5s, Bonds	95⅜ @ 96⅜
Massachussettes fives, bonds	102 @ 104
Mississippi Union Bank Bonds	14 @ 16
Ohio sixes	97 @ 98
Pennsylvania fives	81 @ 83
Pennsylvania fives, Bonds, 1877	85⅛ @ 86⅛
South Carolina fives	85 @ 87
Tennessee sixes, Bonds	79 @ 81
Virginia sixes	83¾ @ 84⅛
Virginia fives	82 @ 84
Montreal sixes	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Freelands, 1860	86 @ 88
Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent.	76 @ 78
Illinois Central, discount	45 @ 43
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1869	79 @ 81
Michigan Central Shares	30 @ 93
New-York Central sixes	85 @ 86
New-York Central sevens	91 @ 93
New-York Central Shares	66 @ 68
Erie Railroad sevens, 1st Mortgage	87 @ 89
Erie Railroad sevens, 2d Mortgage	80 @ 82
Erie Railroad sevens, 3d Mortgage	66 @ 68
Erie Railroad sevens, Convertible	28 @ 32
Erie Railroad Stock	9 @ 10
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1865	100 @ 102
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1872	98 @ 100
Pennsylvania Central sixes, 1st Mortgage	87 @ 89

The London *Times*, of Friday, quotes sales of

United States fives	92 @ —
New-York Central Shares	67 @ —
New-York Central Sinking Fund	92½ @ —
Erie Shares	10 @ 9¾

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Political Conventions and Prospects—Republican Delegates to Chicago—Contributions to the Washington Monument Fund, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 24, 1860.

Our Democratic Primaries came off on Monday, with what here are deemed pretty lively accompaniments. There was some fighting, the Mint and the Custom-house being arrayed against each other in the persons of sundry stalwart employes on each side. Eleven men were arrested as the result of the day's work. When the smoke cleared up and the ballots were counted, it was found that the Mint, Senator LATHAM and the party that looks with favor on DOUGLAS, had beautifully whipped out the Custom-House, GWIN and the Administration. So Delegates were elected from San Francisco to the State Convention, soon to meet and send delegates to Charleston, who are not in the interest of BUCHANAN or the regular succession.

The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to Chicago, met at Sacramento, on Wednesday The list chosen to go to Chicago is as follows:

Leland Stanford	Sacramento.
F. P. Tracy	San Francisco.
Samuel Bell	Mariposa.
D. W. Cheeseman	Butte.
A. A. Sargent	Nevada.
Charles Watrous	San Francisco.
Peter Witbeck	San Francisco.
C. A. Sumner	Sacramento.
D. J. Staples	San Joaquin.
S. S. Johnson	Tehanna.
Rod. Mathewson	Sonoma.
J. C. Hinckley	Shasta.
J. C. Wicker	Amador.

A San Franciscan, present at the meeting, was disposed to commit the delegation for SEWARD, and nobody else. But several were elected on the public announcement that they were for the best man and most available. SEWARD'S name always drew down thunders of applause; but LINCOLN, BANKS, and FREMONT, when named, were handsomely cheered. Little as the reports of the Convention look like it, I believe that the delegation at Chicago will be for FREMONT, and the State will ratify its action.

We have had no Union meetings yet in the State. But in lieu thereof, on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, there were collections taken up wherever there was a post-office, for the Washington Monument. Some $650 were contributed for this purpose in this city. There was no military display, but the banks closed, and many business men made a family holiday of the 22d.

The trial, once deemed everlasting, of ROBERT C. BROOKS, indicted for purloining records from the County Clerk's office—after 14 months hanging up in the courts—was concluded yesterday, by BROOKS' acquittal for lack of proof of his guilt.

Little of interest has occurred here since the 20th, when the steamers sailed. GLAUCUS.

Three Days Later—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

A gentle wind from the northwest, rising about an hour before the sun sets, growing more vigorous and cool through the evening, and dying away again toward midnight, has varied the meteorological features of the past week, and led some of the prophets to augur the early closing of the rainy season. The older inhabitants, however, tell us that we shall have another dash or two of rain through March. But whichever is right, no one will grant, for a moment, that, on earth, finer weather is possible than we are having now. You would suppose that where there is so little change, men at last would forget to speak of the weather. But custom does not stale it. Friends meeting do not speak of it as hot or cold, as warm or chilly, but always of its charming beauty, its invigorating freshness, its bracing, tonic quality. You do not feel the fatigue of walking, nor the lassitude from over-work, here, as at the East.

One consequence is, that all men who can live out of doors. If you want to find a broker, real estate agent, lawyer or commission merchant, just drift down Montgomery-street, and you will see him. Ask where a man is to be found, and you are told at the door of his office. Trades are effected, bargains made, goods sold, on the street. The true Exchange is out of doors, and the greater the throng brushing by, whirling the groups of bargainers, the sooner they come to terms.

To family men this evenness of temperature the year round works a great saving. If a bride from New-York arrives, clothed in furs, she wears the furs right on till they are worn out. If she starts in a thin Spring outfit, she keeps it on till it is past being presentable. Stop in to Dr. SCOTT'S church, which is the most fashionable one going, and the most skillful stranger could not say, from the dresses of the ladies, whether it were Summer or Winter. Straw bonnets and velvet bonnets, thick shawls and thin mantillas, about equally abound. The "season" ends for each lady when she makes up her mind that she will look more captivating in some other rig. And it is the same with the undressed sex. If one is stuck with a thick overcoat, he flourishes it till it succumbs to age and the shocks of wear and tear. Your drab felt, your glistening tile, or your jaunty traveling-cap, is tolerated and in keeping till its inherent virtue and integrity have vanished. These are blessed facts for economical people. I never saw a spot where dandies were so sadly neglected. The most elaborate neck-tie produces no sensation; a stunning suit throughout causes no remark. Indeed, Californians pride themselves on never being astonished. As all here have traveled more or less, they disdain to be surprised at anything. Somebody said, and I think with truth, that you could not get three men to turn a corner to see JULIUS CESAR. For instance, when LATHAM passed through the city on his way to Washington, nobody called on him, unless he had an axe to grind. He was the particular pride of his party, and the foremost man of the State; but when he left it took me half an hour to find him on the steamer's deck. The Mint people had hired a band to take up its position on the wharf, and glorify him with national airs and operatic melodies; but every man I questioned in the crowd insisted that it was some firemen's humbug about their Chief.

"Three cheers for LATHAM," shouted one sanguine individual, as the wheels began to move. The zealous friend got off one cheer on his own account, but failed of a second.

We are flush of news for this Overland Mail, but have no excitements to report. The Washoe fever continues unabated, but it is in the bones rather than on the surface of the body social. The men of means, the capitalists, are crazy about it, but they carry imperturbable countenances, and talk little. Mr. BARWSER, a Front-street merchant, came down from there a few days ago with some little lumps in his pocket that look like a cross between anthracite coal and lead. Being assayed, they show for 58-100 of an ounce of ore, 32-100 of an ounce of metal, worth, by the average mint assay, $1 70 to the ounce, or $30,672 to the ton of silver and gold—or $24,141 without the gold. These were picked specimens, of course, taken from "a pocket" in the lead, some 55 feet below the surface. The transfer of claims you may be sure does not halt under the influence of such assays. A gentleman in town on Saturday planked the cash for the larger part of $35,000, for which he got 55 feet in one lead, which, probably at present, he could not locate within five miles.

It may interest your readers to hear how these distant claims are located. Take the Comstock Lead—the most famous and the only one that really has yet produced much in the Washoe Valley. The lead is presumed to be a wall of silver-bearing ore, set like a great slate of only a few inches in thickness, at an angle of some 30 degrees to the perpendicular, its length running nearly north and south 2½ miles. If you follow the lead on the surface you must now descend a deep ravine, now climb a precipitous mountain, then dash down again. The claims are measured along an imaginary section, a line running parallel to the horizon from north to south. To work a claim the owner sinks a perpendicular shaft, or runs in from the hillside a horizontal tunnel, or does both. From a diagram of the lead, I see that six shafts have been sunk on four claims, and the sixteen tunnels are in aggregate 1,670 feet long. If in their progress all these tunnels strike the lead, as they will do *if the lead is continuous*, there will doubtless be drawn out a mountain of silver from them. Of course it is, in more senses than one, working in the dark. Thus far, the lower the lead has been struck the richer it is, and the speculators take it for granted that its lower edge runs down to where the internal fires are smelting, and each claim, you must remember, reaches down to the very centre, where the molten metal drops, and only tarries because in every direction it is upward. Of course there is no call for solitary picks and pans in these claimed leads. The thousands that will rush to Washoe, so soon as the snows are melted, go to prospect new out-droppings.

During the week, the counties that touch the Bay of San Francisco have, by delegates, erected a District Agricultural Society, and others of the same sort are expected to organize soon, all over the State. This action grows out of the covetousness of the Sacramentans, who, at the last meeting of the State Agricultural Society, being present in large numbers, carried a resolution to hold the next State Fair at the Capitol in contravention of an article of the Constitution providing that the Fair should never be held two consecutive years at the same place. It seemed like no great matter; but California will stand no nonsense. They say the Constitution has been violated—so, smash the Society. The result is a generous plucky rivalry, and several District fairs throughout the State. The Sacramentans on that occasion laid one straw too many on the camel's back, and more than anything else, that makes possible the removal of the capitol to San Francisco. The Joint Committee of the Legislature that was down here last week, will report in favor of a removal, and the Legislature, if it should consult its own feelings rather than those of the people that made it, would doubtless vote the change.

Five or six thousand persons, from counties where the distinctions of society touching *mine* and *thine* have been a good deal disregarded of late, have petitioned the Legislature for a law making highway robbery punishable with death, and Gov. DENVER advises the passage of such an act. If it were sure that all highway robbers were Chinamen, the contemplated act might prove an effectual stay to crimes of this sort. But juries will scarcely hang white men for proven murder, and such a law would only be an enactment to let robbers go utterly unpunished.

There is here, as in New-York, an annual onslaught upon the pilot laws, and need enough of it too. A pilot's duties here are like a Summer sailor's on an inland bay, compared with the rough risks of a Sandy Hook pilot. Yet, here the rates are from four to five times as great as the New-York Summer rates on vessels of ten-feet draft and under, and three times as great on larger vessels. There seems to be an universal desire to cut down the rates, and probably before the session adjourns they will be. An act, drafted by the Chamber of Commerce, reduces them so much that, under the most careful estimates, the pilots will make about $150 a month. The number of pilots now is limited to twenty. They are controlled by a Board of Commissioners thus constituted: Two merchants and two ship-masters, appointed by the Governor, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, *ex-officio*. Half-pilotage is tolerated, but coasters are exempt from all taxes of this sort, and whalers are let in and out at rates greatly reduced from the usual charge.

It is a pretty state of things if a party is not allowed to provide for its own. Our Assembly, which is almost to a man of one way of thinking about politics, has added to its engrossment a bill to relieve sundry poor fellows, who are too lazy to work, and too timid to steal, by appointing beef and pork inspectors in four of our largest cities. If the bill had been a law through the past year, the leeches, for their inspection fees, would have drawn $60,000 out of us, who buy or eat pork and beef in this town alone. The town makes such a hullabaloo about it that I doubt if the bill will pass after all; and the loafers be left to live on free lunches and treats, as heretofore.

I saw in a late New-York paper a statement of all the pardons granted by your Governors since 1847. Comparing it with the pardons granted in California, I see that our gubernatorial heart is, and always has been, a good deal harder than yours. The pardons granted by Gov. BIGLER, in 1854 and 1855, were 44, or 6.86 per cent. on the convicts in State Prison; by Gov. JOHNSON, in 1856 and 1857, were 49, or 4.27 per cent.; by Gov. WELLER, who was terribly abused for his leniency, in 1858 and 1859, were 66, or 5.85 per cent. The percentage in none of the Eastern States was less, except in Ohio, which prides itself in letting justice strike a fair blow always, and there it was 5.58. Your percentage has generally been a long shot further up in the digits; in Teanessee it was, a year or two ago, 24.60.

Our city tax levy for next year is published. It won't take as many ems in the printing as yours. All told, it amounts to $2 85 on the $100 of valuation on the assessment roll. The specific purposes of the levy are:

For the Corporation Debt Fund	$1 00 on $100
For the School Fund	38 on $100
For the Street-light Fund	15 on $100
For the General Fund	75 on $100
For State purposes	60 on $100

Pure Contra Costa Coffee is the delight of every San Franciscan palate at the morning meal. If the dealer were found mixing any more chickory than enough to thicken it well in the cup, or more burnt beans than suffice to make it "nourishing," I believe he'd be lynched. But *theine* and *caffeine*, as we all know, is death on nerves. To make an article that will not hinder sleep, the "coffee-grounds' man" makes his bi-weekly rounds to the restaurants and hotel-keepers. His collections, fairly dried and judiciously mixed in, help furnish us a pure article at living prices. Hasn't this branch of economy been neglected in Gotham?

Some workmen engaged in digging down a sand-bank on the line of Second-street, just above Tehama-street, came down the other day, when thirty feet below the surface of the hill-top, upon the corrugated iron-roof and upright chimney of a respectable house. Further explorations revealed the house still in good preservation, and in one of the apartments some counterfeit Mexican half dollars. It was a pleasant reminder of the days of 1849 and '50, when the sand was always rioting around on the afternoon of a Summer day, like snow-drifts down East in January. In those stormy times they had to plank down a street, the day it was laid out, to hold it, and sand hills moved across the town like waves, though a little slower, of course. This excavated house bears all the marks of having been built on grade within eleven years. Now the street is as high as its eaves, and a tremendous hill overlaid it.

Nome Cult is a new name to figure in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior. It is the Indian designation of a nook which is henceforth to be set aside sacredly for an Indian Reservation. It lies on the northeastern edge of Mendocino County, just south of the 40th parallel of latitude. It is a well-watered, deep-soiled, finely-wooded bottom, surrounded on three sides by a broiling, riotous river—the North Fork of Eel River—over which, for many months of the year, it is death to attempt to cross. Inside the river bend, high mountains, over which there is no passing in Winter, add to the protection of the friendly savages who come in, lay down their arrows, and go to farming. Those who have visited the spot represent it as one of the most charming in all the land. Only some dozen white settlers have squatted in it, and they will be amply remunerated by Government for their "betterments" on removing. About 1,500 Indians had already come in there, and seem content to remain, as they well may, seeing it is in the very heart of their old homes. It will accommodate 15,000 easily, and inasmuch as settlers cannot get within several miles of them, except on the northern border, it is hoped that here, at least, there will be no need of an armed intervention of Government to save the savages from the violence of the whites.

The ship *Wild Hunter*, from China on the 28th of December, arrived on Saturday. Her news is quite unimportant.

The *Napier*, from your port, now lying at one of our wharves, is drawing visitors and eliciting much admiration.

Now are our gardens glorified more than ever yet since "Glaucus" began to indite from these whereabouts. The hedges of geraniums that have not been out of flower through January, are more thickly strewn with bright-colored petals, and when they are stirred the air is redolent with their fragrance. The acacias, which are our largest street trees, are illuminated with thousands of yellow blossoms. The honey-suckles, though green throughout the year, flower but once a twelvemonth, as with you; but the climbing roses, the Australian pea vines, the Passion flower, never out of season, that hide the plazzas, and struggle to so many cottage roofs, become more brilliant daily with their delicate and curiously-variegated colors. Blue-spiked veronicas and mountain-daisies abound in the borders. Violets and dandelions are plenty in the lowlands. The vegetable beds show all degrees of growth and perfection. As soon as one crop comes off, the gardener thrusts in another. Nowhere else are almanacs so necessary. Nothing but the calendar and the bare branches of the few deciduous trees make the months to differ to the eye, and keep the antipodal holidays of the year from marry-in-and-in. GLAUCUS.

From the Cape Verde Islands.

INTELLIGENCE OF UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS —GENERAL NEWS.

PORTO GRANDE, ST. VINCENT, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.

Our harbor has been honored by the arrival of one of the new gun boats, the *Mohican*, Capt. GODON, which vessel arrived here on the 8th inst., from New-York, after a passage of 18 days. By reports from her officers I learn that she has proved a good vessel, and her machinery, as well as her sailing qualities, are satisfactory to the expectation of the Navy Department.

She brings a large mail for the African Squadron, and also four officers to report for duty to the flag-officer.

She left here yesterday for Monrovia.

The officers attached to the *Mohican* are: Commander, S. W. GODON; Lieutenants, F. H. Patterson, J. P. Jones, J. W. Dunnington; Master, A. F. Crossman; Purser, C. W. Abbott; Past-Assistant Surgeon, C. F. Fahs; Chief Engineer, Thomas A. Shock; First Assistant, A. J. Klersted; Third Assistants, G. W. Rogers, R. H. Fitch, E. Forman, J. F. Atkins; Midshipmen, F. B. Blake, H. D. Todd, H. W. Miller; Captain's Clerk, —— Lownes: Purser's Clerk, —— Hernissy; Gunner, W. Stewart; Carpenter, William Hyde.

The officers ordered for the squadron are: Lieuts. H. K. STEVENS, G. W. YOUNG, T. RONEY and H. K. BREESE.

On the 11th inst., the steam frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. JAS. F. ARMSTRONG, arrived from Monrovia. Lieut JOHN MADIGAN, of the *San Jacinto*, has been condemned by a medical survey and goes home. CALEB PARKER, an armorer's mate on board the *San Jacinto*, departed this life on the 12th, and his burial took place with the usual ceremonies. A procession formed of his messmates and several officers, including Capt. ARMSTRONG, Surgeon PINKNEY and Purser BARRY arrived on shore, and the flag of the ship being half-masted, they proceeded to the burying-ground, where the funeral services of the Episcopalian Church were read by the captain's clerk. The deceased was a native of Hampden, Va., and had suffered for a long time with colic and constipation.

The *San Jacinto* leaves to-morrow for Cadiz to repair the propeller bearings. The cuttings still continue, but it is to be hoped that she will safely reach her port of destination.

The bark *Susan Jane*, of New-Bedford, Capt. NICKERSEN, in port, to sail about the end of the month for New-Bedford.

The English bark *Marquess of Bute* leaves to-day for Savannah. Lieut. MADIGAN is a passenger in her.

The Steamship Adriatic.

THE ALTERATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN HER ENGINES.

Much attention being attracted just now to this fine steamship, we have obtained from Capt. COMSTOCK a description of the improvements recently made upon her engines.

It will be remembered that owing to some error in her valve gear her engines did not at first work satisfactorily. Her present owners consulted those well-known engineers, Messrs. HENRY B. RENWICK, MIERS CORTELL, and W. C. EVERETT, who recommended an entirely new arrangement, which we give for information of experts.

A high-pressure arrangement has been provided, capable of being put instantly into operation in case any derangement of the air-pumps occurs; also, an independent feed, which adds great security over the usual arrangement.

A new plan has been adopted for lifting the valves, placed in a position readily accessible at all times.

A new cut-off motion, capable of being adjusted throughout the length of the stroke.

An apparatus connected with the cut-off cams, by means of which the the steam-valves are forced to their seats as soon as they are released from the valve-gear, being so arranged that it is self-adjusting to all alterations of the cut-off.

A double-link motion has been adopted for working the engines, governed by the two eccentrics, which are worked by steam cylinders, the pistons of which are controlled in their motion by water cylinders provided with pistons, which are moved simultaneously with the pistons of the steam cylinders, the whole arrangement being so simple and so completely controlling the valve-gear that two boys, ten years of age, so far as strength is required, could manage the engines with perfect ease, either when working by hand or when hooked on and working quickly.

The work was executed at the Novelty Iron Works under the eye of Mr. EVERETT.

Capt. COMSTOCK says that every part of the engines has been most thoroughly examined and put in complete order, and so far as the engines and boilers are concerned, the ship is in the best possible condition for any service that may be required of her.

On 21st February the steamship *Adriatic* was taken to sea, and during three days of very heavy weather her engines were fully tested in every possible way, and the alterations proved to be highly successful. Her highest rate of speed was 16½ knots, making 17 revolutions per minute.

The *Adriatic* is over 5,000 tons burthen, 4,145 tons United States register, 350 feet long, 50 feet beam, and has two oscillating engines 100 inches diameter, 12 feet stroke, paddle-wheels 40 feet diameter. Every modern improvement has been availed of in her construction. She is undoubtedly the finest steamship afloat, and her performances will reflect credit on our American steam marine.

In a few days she will be at her wharf, where her magnificent appointments can be seen.

Jersey City.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—Yesterday about 11 A. M., a fire occurred in a house occupied by several families, at the foot of Bergen Hill, in Jersey City. The building was entirely consumed. It belonged to Mr. JACKSON, whose loss amounts to $1,500, upon which there was no insurance. An adjoining house was set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

GRAND LARCENY.—Yesterday a servant girl named MARY KENNEDY was arrested on a charge of stealing a valuable shawl from the dry goods store of THOMAS BROWN, No. 49 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. Upon being taken before Recorder BEDFORD she admitted her guilt, and was accordingly held for trial.

Naval.

The United States brig *Dolphin* was at Pernambuco Feb. 22, to sail the following day for Bahia. All well on board. Port healthy.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

Grand Rally of the Democracy at Hartford.

Caleb Cushing on National Issues—What he thinks of the Republicans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Thursday, March 22, 1860.

Here in the centre of the State—its commercial as well as political Capital—the campaign is carried on with unabated vigor. Both parties have spacious camps, or meeting-rooms, temporarily erected, well capable of holding from 3,000 to 5,000 persons each Both have capacious headquarters supplied with political pabulum. The "Wide-awakes" and the "Charpetepecs" keep up a spirited rivalry. The head quarters of the Democratic

gallant band that lifted our banners on the heights of Chapultepec, should lift that flag at the conclusion of the coming election—a new epoch of unity and peace. [Applause.] Their brethren from other States had come to assist them in their war. Most prominent among these was the gentleman who was to address them; he who had added lustre to American arms, to the Bar, the Bench, and the Cabinet of FRANKLIN PIERCE. [Applause.] They would now be addressed by Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts. [Three cheers for CUSHING.] The band played several national airs, and amid loud plaudits Mr. CUSHING advanced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. CALEB CUSHING.

MR. CUSHING said—He thanked the Chairman for the welcome of the evening, and that and the spectacle of this vast assembly, if it seemed to inspire him, was at the same time an indication of his responsibility. He was here as an humble soldier in the ranks of the great army of Constitutionalism and Unionism. [Applause.] To the assemblage, he said he departed from the practice of his life, in passing out of his own State to discuss political and party questions pertaining to the domestic election of another State. True, the issues were national. True, this was on the eve of the national election. True, they had selected for their standard-bearer a gentleman—a gallant gentleman, whose name shone with dimless lustre on the proud roll of his country's statesmen and heroes. [Applause.] These considerations, imperatively as they addressed themselves to him, would not have induced him to appear, were it not that their adversaries had broken down the barrier of State limits and set the example for discussion by the citizens of other States. Democracy lifted the gauntlet and entered the list. Invited to Connecticut to fight the battles of the Union, they accepted and fought the preliminary battle for the preservation of the Union. [Applause.] It was a question whether the Federal Government should remain with a national or a sectional party; whether the Constitution should be committed to its friends or its enemies; whether the pestilential epidemic of Republicanism should prevail. Was it not so? Was it not true that in the pursuit of the vain phantoms of Abolitionism our manufacturing, commercial and political interests, and the honor of our country was in peril? One was tempted to say, "Oh, judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts." Down with the worship of this African numbo-jumbo. [Applause.] He had discussed at New-Haven the fallacious doctrines of SEWARD. He had exhibited the absurdity of the higher law doctrine, of the pretence of an irrepressible conflict between the labor of the Free and Slave States, or between the "capital and labor States." He had shown the folly, the cruelty, the wickedness and monstrosity of all schemes for the abolition of Slavery, as presented in that odious HELPER'S Crisis. They had been told of the irrepressible conflict. They knew that was false; that between the labor of the manufacturer and the producer of cotton there was no conflict of interest. The pretence was on a conflict of ideas. That was the intolerance of the opinions of others; a frantic spirit of propagandism; a certain angularity of character. They were prone to think that their own habits and opinions were right, and attempted to conform others to them. That was the conflict. Let them mind their own business, attend to their own interests, and that conflict would cease. If this intolerant bigotry was to continue, the consequence was evident. That meddlesomeness might be pushed to public or private war. That and that alone was the conflict. It was not enough that the meddlers were sincere. The Garrisons, Parkers and Phillips,—were they earnest? Was not JOHN BROWN in earnest when he undertook war against Virginia? That spirit was an irrepressible conflict—social, civil and servile war throughout the United States. There had been such a conflict of ideas between North and South generally that thirty years war was the natural result of such an attempt. They were told that the meddlers were innocent; they had the declaration of Mr. SEWARD, that though their idea was the higher law, they could be trusted. "There will be no irrepressible conflict if you place me in the Presidential chair," says Mr. SEWARD. But a few years since SEWARD said, "Slavery must and will be abolished, and you and I must do it." Later he said, "This conflict is an irrepressible conflict, and it must go on until one or the other system conquers." That must go on in the way of invasion of the South by the North. Did they mean to guard the Constitution? In that very speech there was nothing but Quashee—the negro. [Applause.] It reminded him of *Figaro* in the play. He was *Figaro* first, last, and all the time. If SEWARD and his friends had no unconstitutional purpose, their efforts had been those of demagogues to obtain the control of the Government—the efforts of hypocrites. But it was not merely with words that they had to deal. He proposed to rely not merely upon the words of Republicans, but to demonstrate by facts that the Republican Party could not be trusted with the custody of the Constitution. What better proof was wanted than the fact that wherever the Republicans had power in the States they had sought to violate the Constitution. He would not criticise the Legislature of Connecticut, but of Massachusetts, —which he considered an index of the spirit which would actuate the control of a Republican Government. Massachusetts legislation by Republicans had been systematically, elaborately and deliberately a violation of the Constitution.

Each State had its domestic sphere, and had accorded certain exclusive jurisdictions to the Federal Government. Among these were provisions to secure to the citizens of each State the enjoyment of his rights of property in each of the other States. This would apply to slave property. They had the express provision in the Constitution for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Yet the personal liberty laws had been passed to nullify the Constitution. That legislation began with the legislation of Massachusetts, which nullified the Constitution. In 1855 the State of Massachusetts again nullified the act of Congress of 1850. All the intent of Massachusetts was expressly and explicitly to defeat the intention of the Constitution. When the Republican Party now began to fear that it had gone too far the Republicans were apologising for the action. They had said their party was not responsible for the action of 1855, because they were not then in power, and that the Americans were responsible. But in 1858 and in 1859 the same act was revised and indorsed by the Republicans. Another excuse was offered by Senators COLLAMER and WADE, that these laws were intended for the personal liberty of whites. But that was evidently a pettifogging reason. Why these pretences? It had been said in defence of the bills that fugitive negroes had no trial by jury. But, was there a trial by jury for a person to be rendered up when accused of crime, or in the case of a fugitive son or a fugitive wife. There was another point. Northern merchandise and ships could not be confiscated by Virginia. Why? What prevented her? Oh, they said, slave property was property only by local laws. But where was the local law that even in Connecticut made the coat on a man's back property? The only principle compatible with the peace of the country was to carry out the principle of immunity for all property. The Republican States, by inciting insurrections, and attempts to violate the Constitution, had shown that they were not worthy of power. What was their duty?—the duty of the Democrats? Was it not to stand by the Constitution and the Union? To defend the Union from all assaults. In so doing and in obtaining a great and glorious victory in Connecticut they would show that there is one spot not poisoned by the pestilence of disunion. [Applause.] The cause was a glorious one. Reflect how many ages of the human race, in how many countries, men had vainly endeavored to harmonize individual and domestic liberty in the Republic. Look at the old Republics, how they all failed—no great Republics overspread the continent. We alone had domestic tranquillity, peace and liberty, compatible with great national power. Then it was not necessary that we should have revolution to give us expansion, for we had the great West. The secret of our strength was in the recognizing the power of individual States, together with the power of the General Government. He believed they would triumph. He knew they ought, but if they did not the example of their endeavors would elicit sympathetic joy and admiration throughout the United States. The eyes of the Union were upon them. If they succeeded their State would be placed on the summit of patriot's glory. Let them pray to be the instrumens of diffusing the glorious principle of the Union. This Summer madness would pass away. In conclusion, he assured them that whether successful or not they would set an example for the redemption and freedom of other portions of the Union.

On the retirement of Mr. CUSHING, he was awarded with vociferous plaudits, and after giving cheers for the cause, the candidates, the Union, the Constitution and the Laws, the meeting adjourned with the utmost order and good humor; a procession formed, and with the music, the torches, and the general enthusiasm, kept the city alive for some hours. If all who were at the meeting will only vote the Democratic ticket, the Democracy need have no fears of defeat at Hartford. O. JR.

OBITUARY.

Deacon David Wellington died at Lexington Mass., on the 10th of March, 1860, aged 88 years. He was one of thirteen children, sons and daughters of Wm. Wellington and Mary Wellington, of Waltham, Mass., where they were all born. Of these thirteen children nine still survive, the youngest of whom will be sixty-five next August.

Mr. Geo. F. Allen, Superintendent of the Children's Mission Home for Boys, in Boston, died in that city, March 17.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Horn died at Upper Saucan, Penna., March 16, at the age of 100 years.

Michael Coon, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Philadelphia, March 21, at the age of 105. He served for a time under the personal command of Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Note from President Woolsey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Wednesday, March 21, a Mr. TILTON reports me as saying, when asked to offer a prayer at a Union meeting in New-Haven, that "I didn't care enough for the Union to pray for it." The report I believe to be wholly untrue.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn.

The captain of a vessel, sick in Greene street with ship fever, and suffering under delirium, at a late hour of night got up from his bed, knocked down his nurse, (a robust man,) and without further difficulty made his way, entirely without clothing, into the street. He was speedily apprehended by the policemen, and in default of any knowledge of his proper belongings, was taken to the Station-house. Meanwhile his nurse went for the attending physician, who, learning his arrest, found him in a maniacal condition, in the Station-house, forcibly held down by several men, and his feet in hot water, into which they had been placed, in the supposition that it was a case of *delirium tremens*. As the doctor chanced to have a vial of chloroform in his pocket, a short inhalation so calmed him down that he was easily taken to his lodgings, where he is now doing well.

JUDGE BATES' OPINIONS.

Letter from Hon. Edward Bates on the Political Questions of the Day.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 21.

ST. LOUIS, March, 1860.

HON. EDWARD BATES—*Sir*: As you may have learned from the public prints, the Republicans of Missouri met in Convention in this city on Saturday, the 10th inst., to make a declaration of their principles, elect delegates to the National Republican Convention, and complete a State organization. All of this the Convention executed, in a manner wholly satisfactory to its members. It also commended you, by resolution, to the National Republican party as one well worthy to be the standard-bearer of that party in the coming Presidential election. This fact the undersigned have pride and pleasure in communicating to you, knowing that throughout your life you have carried out, as a private citizen might, the sentiments contained in the resolutions adopted on Saturday, and a copy of which we enclose. But as you have voluntarily remained in private life for many years, your political opinions are consequently not so well understood by the Republican party at large as by the Republicans of Missouri.

Inasmuch as the delegation from this State to the Chicago Convention intend to present your name to that body as a candidate for the Presidency, we, in common with many other Republicans of Missouri, desire to procure from you an exposition of your views on the engrossing political questions of the time. We hope that notwithstanding your well kown reluctance to appear before the public in the light of a Presidential aspirant, you will not refuse to answer the following interrogatories, which, in our judgment, involve all the issues pending between the two political parties of the country:

1. Are you opposed to the extension of Slavery?

2. Does the Constitution of the United States carry Slavery into the Territories, and as subsidiary to this, what is the legal effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case?

3. Are you in favor of the colonization of the free colored population in Central America?

4. Do you recognize any inequality of rights among citizens of the United States, and do you hold that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect American citizens at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all their constitutional and legal rights, privileges and immunities?

5. Are you in favor of the construction of a railroad from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, under the auspices of the General Government?

6. Are you in favor of the measure known as the Homestead bill?

7. Are you in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Constitution adopted at Wyandot?

Yours respectfully, &c.,

PETER L. FOY,	CHAS. L. BERNAYS.
HENRY T. BLOW,	JNO. M. RICHARDSON,
F. A. DICK,	O. D. FILLEY,
STEPHEN HOYT,	WM. McKEE,
G. W. FISHBACK,	BARTON ABLE,
J. B. SITTON.	

RESPONSE OF JUDGE BATES.

ST. LOUIS, March 17, 1860.

To Messrs. P. L. Foy, Editor of the Missouri Democrat; Dr. Bernays, Editor of the Anzeiger, and other gentlemen.

SIRS: B. GRATZ BROWN, Esq., as President of the Missouri State Convention, which sat in St. Louis on the 10th of this month, has officially made known to me the proceedings of that body, and by them I am enabled to know some of you as delegates to the Chicago Convention, representing the Republican Party of Missouri.

I have received your letter, propounding to me certain questions, (seven in number,) which you suppose will cover most, if not all, the grounds of controversy in the approaching Presidential election.

With pleasure I will answer your questions. But, before doing so, allow me to glance at the peculiar circumstances in which I am placed, and the strangeness of the fact that I, a mere private man, am called upon to make avowals and explanations, with any view to take me from the shades of private life and place me at the head of the nation. I came to this frontier in my youth, and settled in St. Louis when it was a village. All my manhood has been spent in Missouri, and during all the time I have followed a profession which left my character open to the observation of society. And while it has been my constant habit freely to express my opinion of public measures and public men, the people of Missouri, of all parties, will bear me witness that I have never obtrusively thrust myself forward in pursuit of official honors. I have held no political office, and sought none, for more than twenty-five years.

Under these circumstances, I confess the gratification which I feel in receiving the recent manifestations of the respect and confidence of my fellow-citizens. First, the Opposition members of the Missouri Legislature declared their preference for me as a candidate; then followed my nomination by a Convention composed of all the elements of the Opposition in this State; and now the Republicans of Missouri, in their separate Convention, just held in St. Louis, have reaffirmed the nomination, and propose, by their delegates, to present me to the National Convention, soon to be held at Chicago, as a candidate for the first office in the nation. These various demonstrations, in my own State, are doubly gratifying to me, because they afford the strongest proof that my name has been put forward only in a spirit of harmony and peace, and with the hope of preventing all division and controversy among those who, for their own safety and the public good, ought to be united in their action.

For all this I am deeply grateful, and, as far as concerns me personally, I must declare, in simple truth, that if the movement go no further and produce no national results, still I am paid and overpaid, for a life of labor, and for whatever of zealous effort and patient watching I have been able to bestow in support of a line of governmental policy which I believe to be for the present and permanent good of the country.

And now, gentlemen, I proceed to answer your questions, briefly indeed, but fully, plainly, and with all possible frankness. And to do this the more willingly because I have received from individuals many letters, (too many to be separately answered,) and have seen in many public journals articles making urgent calls upon me for such a statement of my views.

1. Slavery—Its extension in the Territories.

On this subject, in the States and in the Territories, I have no new opinions—no opinions formed in relation to the present array of parties. I am coeval with the Missouri question of 1819–20, having begun my political life in the midst of that struggle. At that time my position required me to seek all the means of knowledge within my reach, and to study the principles involved with all the powers of my mind; and I arrived at conclusions then which no subsequent events have induced me to change. The existence of negro Slavery in our country had its beginning in the early time of the colonies, and was imposed by the mother country against the will of most of the colonists. At the time of the Revolution, and long after, it was commonly regarded as an evil, temporary in its nature, and likely to disappear in the course of time, yet while it continued a misfortune to the country, socially and politically.

Thus was I taught by those who made our Government, and neither the new light or modern civilization, nor the discovery of a new system of Constitutional law and social philosophy, has enabled me to detect the error of their teaching.

Slavery is a "social relation"—a domestic institution." Within the States it exists by the local law, and the Federal Government has no control over it there. The Territories, whether acquired by conquest or peaceable purchase, are subject and subordinate—not sovereign, like the States. The nation is supreme over them, and the National Government has the power to permit or forbid Slavery within them. Entertaining these views, I am opposed to the extension of Slavery, and in my opinion the spirit and policy of the Government ought to be against its extension.

2. Does the Constitution carry Slavery into the Territories?

I answer no. The Constitution of the United States does not carry Slavery into the Territories. With much more show of reason may it be said that it carries Slavery into all the States. But it does not carry Slavery anywhere. It only acts upon it where it finds it established by the local law.

In connection with this point, I am asked to state my views of the Dred Scott case, and what was really determined by the Supreme Court in that case. It is my opinion, carefully considered, that the Court determined one single point of law only; that is, that Scott, the plaintiff, being a negro of African descent, (not necessarily a slave,) could not be a citizen of Missouri, and therefore could not sue in the Federal Court; and that for this reason, and this alone, the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction of the cause, and no power to give judgment between the parties. The only jurisdiction which the Supreme Court had of the cause was for the purpose of correcting the error of the Circuit Court, in assuming the power to decide upon the merits of the case. This power the Supreme Court did exercise, by setting aside the judgment of the Circuit Court upon the merits, and by dismissing the suit without any judgment for or against either party. This is all that the Supreme Court did, and all that it had lawful power to do.

I consider it a great public misfortune that several of the learned Judges should have thought that their duty required them to discuss and give opinions upon various questions outside of the case, as the case was actually disposed of by the Court. All such opinions are extrajudicial and of no authority. But besides this, it appears to me that several of the questions so discussed by the Judges, are political questions, and, therefore, beyond the cognizance of the Judiciary, and proper only to be considered and disposed of by the political departments. If I am right in this, and it seems to me plain, the precedent is most unfortunate, because it may lead to a dangerous conflict of authority among the coördinate branches of the Government.

3. As to the colonization of the free blacks:

For many years I have been connected with the American colonization Society, of which the rising young State of Liberia is the first fruit. I consider the object most humane and wise, beneficent alike to the free blacks who emigrate, and to the whites whom they leave behind. But Africa is distant, and the French Government itself is too just, I am convince i, not to approve of it—is in the eyes of the Emperor, our august master, not only a question of honor, but also the expression of a profound political conviction.

The greater the hope which a cordial understanding with France gave birth to for putting an end to the complications of Italy, the more we regret our inability to coincide in the opinion which the Cabinet of the Tuileries seems to hold relative to the fourth English proposition. But, if we deplore this divergence of opinion, we cherish the hope of which M. THOUVENEL has been the elegant organ in saying that "if a difference of opinion could and sometimes must lead to a different judgment, it was not necessary, when the honor of both parties is safe, that it should result in disastrous conflicts so far from the intentions of both France and Austria."

Your Excellency will please to read this dispatch to M. THOUVENEL and, if he wishes it, leave him a copy. Accept, &c. DE RECHBERG.

SECOND DISPATCH FROM COUNT RECHBERG TO THE PRINCE METTERNICH.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.

The French Government, before definitively stating its opinion on the fourth English proposition, has deemed it indispensable to retrace and justify its situation towards ourselves and the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

We are too mindful of the care which M. THOUVENEL has devoted to the accomplishment of this task, not to attach, on our parts, some importance to completely explaining the motives of the attitude which we think it our duty to assume. With this view, we shall follow M. THOUVENEL in the historical exposition contained in his dispatch.

Among the obstacles which have arisen against the realization of the hope conceived by the Emperor NAPOLEON of being able to conciliate the new organization of Italy with the preceding dynasties, the Minister of Foreign Affairs mentions the inaction and passive attitude of the chiefs of those dynasties, the hesitation of the Sovereign of the States of the Church to grant reforms, and, lastly, the silence which Austria has obstinately kept on the subject of the generous intentions which were expressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON relative to the administration of Venetia.

Let us be allowed to ask in what manner the dethroned princes could have acted, in the situation in which they had been placed. It is useless to re-enumerate the causes which led to the insurrection of Central Italy. Those events now belong to the domain of history. It was Sardinia who, after preparing the movement a long time before, made herself master of it in order to make it serve her purposes. It was the Sardinian agents who reorganized the Administration by the proscription of all the elements suspected of attachment to the order of things; it was Sardinian officers who formed the army of the League. Even now it is the Minister of War of his Sardinian Majesty who is at the same time the General-in-chief of the army of the League, and several Sardinian generals now direct the military preparations going on at Bologna.

The insurgent provinces are placed under the system of a military dictatorship. Any step in favor of the legitimate sovereigns is prosecuted as a crime of high treason. Five-sixths of the population are excluded from the operation of voting, and those who have been admitted to exercise their electoral right, have only voted under the pressure of the terrorism to which the dominant party has had recourse. How could the dethroned sovereigns have been enabled to make their voices heard in the presence of so violent a state of things? Would not the reception which the chiefs of the movement would have undoubtedly given to their most moderate manifestations, have struck an irreparable blow at their dignity, and uselessly compromised their future?

Whatever reforms the Sovereign of the States of the Church had the intention of introducing into his country, would it have been expedient to introduce them at a moment when a factious assembly was pronouncing his downfall?

Lastly, as to Villafranca, the generous intentions manifested on this head at Villafranca by the Emperor, our august master, still remain in their integrity, under the guarantee, let it be well understood, of his independence and autonomy from all foreign influence. If these intentions have not been *de facto* realized, whose fault is it? Is it not well known to every one that the peace of Villafranca has been to the revolutionary party a signal for redoubling an activity of which Venice was at once the object and the victim?

Did not the committees formed for this purpose under the ægis of Sardinia make funheard-of efforts to induce the Venetian provinces to rise? We appeal in this respect to the testimony of the loyal and valorous French army, under whose eyes these manœuvres took place, and which, we are convinced, shared the feeling of indignation which this subterranean war, continued under the shade of a peace which had just been signed, excited amongst us. The emissaries of disorder scoured Venetia in all directions, everywhere lighting up the fire of discord. They have succeeded so well that the Government has perceived the imperious necessity of efficaciously protecting, as it had a right to do, peaceful citizens by measures of severity against the unreconcilable enemies of public peace. Would the Imperial Government have acted wisely, had it selected such a moment for executing the intentions to which M. THOUVENEL alludes? Recapitulating the series of efforts which the French Government has made in the interest of the restoration, the Minister speaks of the missions entrusted to Count DE REISET and Prince PONIATOWSKI, and which, according to M. THOUVENEL, only failed from the opposition of the populations.

But may we not, without fear of deceiving ourselves, ascribe also this check, in great part, to the assurances which other organs of the French Government have given since the peace of Villafranca, and from which the dominating party has derived the conviction that the employment of force was excluded from the means to be adopted to bring about a restoration? Completely tranquillized by this promise, the rulers had in appearance an interest in remaining deaf to the intimations favorable to the restoration which reached them, and of employing without any scruple all the means of which existing authority always disposes to prevent the veritable opinion of the majority from prevailing.

However this may be, France did not stop there. She called for the meeting of a Congress, in the hope of triumphing with the coöperation of Europe, over the resistance which her isolated plans had encountered.

As this hope was also ours, we consented to take part in the Congress, after having acquired the certainty that the French plenipotentiaries would act with those of Austria in a spirit of complete accord, in order to cause to be respected the sovereign rights reserved by the treaty of Zurich and to oppose annexationist tendencies.

Things were in that state when an unexpected event sensibly modified the situation. To favor plans, of which the object was to encroach on the territorial integrity of the States of the Church, would have been to alter the basis of the understanding so happily established between ourselves and France; for the maintenance of that integrity had previously been considered in the negotiations between the two Cabinets as a question beyond the pale of discussion, and article 20 of the Treaty of Zurich considered it in the same point of view.

Whilst people in all parts were asking themselves what success the meeting of a Congress under the influence of such an important change in circumstances could obtain France herself took the decision of adjourning it to an indefinite period.

The French Government has expressed regret at the objections which were raised against the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries at the very moment at which they were about to assemble. We believe that we have proved that the obstacles which have arisen at all phases of the affair were not caused by us.

In his account of the situation, M. THOUVENEL examines the question whether the restoration can be brought about by the armed intervention of Austria or of France, and he comes to the conclusion that such a restoration is morally impossible by either.

It is important for us to distinguish here between the question of principle and the question of opportuneness. Political motives of different kinds, of which, for our part, we understand the value, counsel the two nations to abstain from armed intervention in Central Italy. We are anxious on the other hand to establish that the application of the principle invoked by France is subject to many variations which depend on the nature of circumstances. It is certain that Sardinia has exercised on behalf of the insurrection of Central Italy an intervention without which that insurrection would not have become consolidated. The French Government, though it sees in the principle of non-intervention an international rule of great authority, confesses itself that the rule is not without exception, and that it intervened on its part in Italy, because it ceded to imperative circumstances, and that its interests necessarily imposed on it the obligation of doing so.

M. THOUVENEL, after having excluded from all arrangements the application of external violence, asks if everything ought to be abandoned to chance at the risk of seeing revolutionary ideas take violently the place of the monarchical ideas which have hitherto characterized the Italian movement.

In reply to this question, we can only express our sincere desire to see a prompt solution of the Italian complications, which shall be in accord with the general interest, and shall consequently afford a pledge of duration and stability. Would the arrangement proposed by the Government of Great Britain possess such a character? We avow, after having seriously reflected, that we doubt it.

We do not disguise from ourselves that the prolongation of the state of uncertainty which afflicts Central Italy may definitely bring about the overflow of demagogic spirit which M. THOUVENEL appears to fear. But it is also impossible for us not to fear that a solution which would comprise the triumph of the principles which the demagogic party is accustomed to invoke, would, far from conjuring those dangers, be rather calculated to augment them.

Nothing is further from our thoughts than to consid r the important question which occupies us in the point of view of a conflict for influence between Austria and France. If, as M. THOUVENEL remarks, it be desired to constitute in Italy an intermediary power between the two States, we are ready, and we have given the proof that we are so, to contribute to that result; but we should continue to entertain the conviction that the programme of Villafranca afforded the means of obtaining is practically, and without danger, for the political equilibrium of Europe.

M. THOUVENEL has reserved to himself to treat the question of Romagna in another dispatch. We have already had occasion to express our opinion on this question in the dispatch which I had the honor to address to your Excellency on the 20th January. That, however, will not prevent us from awaiting, with the greatest interest, the overtures which the Minister of Foreign Affairs announces to us.

You are authorized to read this dispatch to M. THOUVENEL, and to leave him a copy of it, if he desires one. Receive, &c., DE RECHBERG.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Reply of the Austrian Government to the French Proposals.

We published last week *in extenso* the dispatches of M. THOUVENEL, the French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, setting forth for the benefit of Austria the policy of the French Emperor in regard to Italy, and presenting the reasons why the stipulations of Villafranca had not been more fully carried out. We find in the French journals of March 7, copied from the *Gazette du Danube*, the replies of the Count DE RECHBERG, the Austrian Minister, to these dispatches. They will be found highly interesting in themselves, and important from the light they throw upon the policy of Austria:

COUNT RECHBERG TO PRINCE DE METTERNICH, AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.

The Marquis DE MOUSTIER has read to me, and left me a copy of, two dispatches, the text of which I have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency.

The first of these documents, addressed to Count DE PERSIGNY, speaks of the favorable reception given by the French Government to the four propositions of the English Cabinet, which have for object to pacify Central Italy, and of the contents of which your Excellency is aware from my dispatch of the 30th of January. The second, addressed to the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, is intended to develop in detail the motives which induced the Emperor NAPOLEON to consider the plan of pacification of the English Government as an acceptable solution, although this plan is in contradiction with the stipulations of the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich.

I hastened to submit to the Emperor, our august master, the dispatches which the French Ambassador left with me, and I am now prepared to make known to you the impression which they produced on his Majesty's mind.

My dispatch to Count APPONYI, of the 20th January, and which you have communicated to M. THOUVENEL, already indicates the reasons which prevent us from accepting the combination proposed by the English Cabinet. These reasons are so evident that they could not have escaped the perspicacity of the French Government. The latter does not, therefore, ask us for our approbation of the project of making the future destinies of Central Italy depend on a vote of the people, but confines itself to expressing a wish that we should abstain from any formal opposition to the execution of this plan.

In expressing that opinion, we readily do justice to the enlightened judgment of M. THOUVENEL, who himself forms so just an estimate of the exigencies of our position. Let us throw a glance on the state of our affairs, and go back in idea to the date which serves as a starting-point for the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

At the period of the signature of the preliminaries of Villafranca, the Emperor NAPOLEON, as M. THOUVENEL states, conceived the hope that the new organization of Italy might be reconciled with the reëstablishment of the legitimate powers. That hope, which in the mind of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH amounted to a conviction, animated the two sovereigns when they took each other's hand to put an end to the effusion of blood. The Emperor, our august master, thus consented to make a painful sacrifice, but under the condition that the legitimate authorities would be reinstated in Central Italy.

In the interest of the restoration of peace, and in the hope that it would be consolidated by a complete understanding with his old adversary, and be rich in salutary results, he decided on renouncing those rights and titles on which he might have supported himself, but he positively refused to consent to combinations which would have injured the rights of third parties, and particularly of princes who had calculated on his alliance. To oppose a barrier to the more and more encroaching progress of revolution by the restoration of the dethroned sovereigns, and to assist the efforts of the Emperor of the French, who had a project of satisfying the aspirations of national feelings by a close union of the Governments of the Italian Peninsula, by means of a federative alliance—such was the twofold object of the acts of Villafranca and of Zurich, as well as of the exchange of ideas which took place between the two Cabinets at Biarritz, with the principal intention of following a uniform course in order to secure the execution of the political part of the stipulations of peace.

The Emperor has not changed his opinion as to the situation of Italy. His Majesty still thinks, as at Villafranca, that it would be cherishing a dangerous illusion to flatter one's-self with the possibility of founding a durable and regular order of things by a flagrant infringement of rights consecrated by centuries and by European treaties. "France," says M. THOUVENEL, "yields to none in her regard for the sanctity of obligations contracted." We also entertain the same sentiment, and it is precisely on that account that we should deeply regret to see the treaty which has just been concluded between ourselves and France remain unexecuted in its stipulations of considerable importance. Of course, if the restoration should not be realized, the Confederation would also remain a dead letter.

What would be the consequence? The generous thought in which the two Emperors met at Villafranca would be condemned to remain sterile. And what are the obstacles which cause its failure? Without any intention to under-estimate them, we are very far from thinking them so insurmountable as they appear to M. THOUVENEL. We reserve for a future dispatch whatever more we have to say upon this subject.

Lastly, the Emperor, for his own part, thinks the solution of the question is to be sought on the basis of the preliminaries of Villafranca, all the stipulations of which, in a legal point of view, form but one complete whole. We could never consent to coöperate in any combinations which should not take into account the reserves made in the treaty of Zurich in favor of the rights of the dethroned sovereigns. In presence of results so opposed to our legitimate expectations, we should feel it morally impossible for us to sanction them by our assent. This attitude—and the French Government itself is too just, I am convince i, not to approve of it—is in the eyes of the Emperor, our august master, not only a question of honor, but also the expression of a profound political conviction.

The greater the hope which a cordial understanding with France gave birth to for putting an end to the complications of Italy, the more we regret our inability to coincide in the opinion which the Cabinet of the Tuileries seems to hold relative to the fourth English proposition. But, if we deplore this divergence of opinion, we cherish the hope of which M. THOUVENEL has been the elegant organ in saying that "if a difference of opinion could and sometimes must lead to a different judgment, it was not necessary, when the honor of both parties is safe, that it should result in disastrous conflicts so far from the intentions of both France and Austria."

Your Excellency will please to read this dispatch to M. THOUVENEL and, if he wishes it, leave him a copy. Accept, &c. DE RECHBERG.

SECOND DISPATCH FROM COUNT RECHBERG TO THE PRINCE METTERNICH.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.

The French Government, before definitively stating its opinion on the fourth English proposition, has deemed it indispensable to retrace and justify its situation towards ourselves and the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

We are too mindful of the care which M. THOUVENEL has devoted to the accomplishment of this task, not to attach, on our parts, some importance to completely explaining the motives of the attitude which we think it our duty to assume. With this view, we shall follow M. THOUVENEL in the historical exposition contained in his dispatch.

Among the obstacles which have arisen against the realization of the hope conceived by the Emperor NAPOLEON of being able to conciliate the new organization of Italy with the preceding dynasties, the Minister of Foreign Affairs mentions the inaction and passive attitude of the chiefs of those dynasties, the hesitation of the Sovereign of the States of the Church to grant reforms, and, lastly, the silence which Austria has obstinately kept on the subject of the generous intentions which were expressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON relative to the administration of Venetia.

Let us be allowed to ask in what manner the dethroned princes could have acted, in the situation in which they had been placed. It is useless to re-enumerate the causes which led to the insurrection of Central Italy. Those events now belong to the domain of history. It was Sardinia who, after preparing the movement a long time before, made herself master of it in order to make it serve her purposes. It was the Sardinian agents who reorganized the Administration by the proscription of all the elements suspected of attachment to the order of things; it was Sardinian officers who formed the army of the League. Even now it is the Minister of War of his Sardinian Majesty who is at the same time the General-in-chief of the army of the League, and several Sardinian generals now direct the military preparations going on at Bologna.

The insurgent provinces are placed under the system of a military dictatorship. Any step in favor of the legitimate sovereigns is prosecuted as a crime of high treason. Five-sixths of the population are excluded from the operation of voting, and those who have been admitted to exercise their electoral right, have only voted under the pressure of the terrorism to which the dominant party has had recourse. How could the dethroned sovereigns have been enabled to make their voices heard in the presence of so violent a state of things? Would not the reception which the chiefs of the movement would have undoubtedly given to their most moderate manifestations, have struck an irreparable blow at their dignity, and uselessly compromised their future?

Whatever reforms the Sovereign of the States of the Church had the intention of introducing into his country, would it have been expedient to introduce them at a moment when a factious assembly was pronouncing his downfall?

Lastly, as to Villafranca, the generous intentions manifested on this head at Villafranca by the Emperor, our august master, still remain in their integrity, under the guarantee, let it be well understood, of his independence and autonomy from all foreign influence. If these intentions have not been *de facto* realized, whose fault is it? Is it not well known to every one that the peace of Villafranca has been to the revolutionary party a signal for redoubling an activity of which Venice was at once the object and the victim?

Did not the committees formed for this purpose under the ægis of Sardinia make funheard-of efforts to induce the Venetian provinces to rise? We appeal in this respect to the testimony of the loyal and valorous French army, under whose eyes these manœuvres took place, and which, we are convinced, shared the feeling of indignation which this subterranean war, continued under the shade of a peace which had just been signed, excited amongst us. The emissaries of disorder scoured Venetia in all directions, everywhere lighting up the fire of discord. They have succeeded so well that the Government has perceived the imperious necessity of efficaciously protecting, as it had a right to do, peaceful citizens by measures of severity against the unreconcilable enemies of public peace. Would the Imperial Government have acted wisely, had it selected such a moment for executing the intentions to which M. THOUVENEL alludes? Recapitulating the series of efforts which the French Government has made in the interest of the restoration, the Minister speaks of the missions entrusted to Count DE REISET and Prince PONIATOWSKI, and which, according to M. THOUVENEL, only failed from the opposition of the populations.

But may we not, without fear of deceiving ourselves, ascribe also this check, in great part, to the assurances which other organs of the French Government have given since the peace of Villafranca, and from which the dominating party has derived the conviction that the employment of force was excluded from the means to be adopted to bring about a restoration? Completely tranquillized by this promise, the rulers had in appearance an interest in remaining deaf to the intimations favorable to the restoration which reached them, and of employing without any scruple all the means of which existing authority always disposes to prevent the veritable opinion of the majority from prevailing.

However this may be, France did not stop there. She called for the meeting of a Congress, in the hope of triumphing with the coöperation of Europe, over the resistance which her isolated plans had encountered.

As this hope was also ours, we consented to take part in the Congress, after having acquired the certainty that the French plenipotentiaries would act with those of Austria in a spirit of complete accord, in order to cause to be respected the sovereign rights reserved by the treaty of Zurich and to oppose annexationist tendencies.

Things were in that state when an unexpected event sensibly modified the situation. To favor plans, of which the object was to encroach on the territorial integrity of the States of the Church, would have been to alter the basis of the understanding so happily established between ourselves and France; for the maintenance of that integrity had previously been considered in the negotiations between the two Cabinets as a question beyond the pale of discussion, and article 20 of the Treaty of Zurich considered it in the same point of view.

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In his account of the situation, M. THOUVENEL examines the question whether the restoration can be brought about by the armed intervention of Austria or of France, and he comes to the conclusion that such a restoration is morally impossible by either.

It is important for us to distinguish here between the question of principle and the question of opportuneness. Political motives of different kinds, of which, for our part, we understand the value, counsel the two nations to abstain from armed intervention in Central Italy. We are anxious on the other hand to establish that the application of the principle invoked by France is subject to many variations which depend on the nature of circumstances. It is certain that Sardinia has exercised on behalf of the insurrection of Central Italy an intervention without which that insurrection would not have become consolidated. The French Government, though it sees in the principle of non-intervention an international rule of great authority, confesses itself that the rule is not without exception, and that it intervened on its part in Italy, because it ceded to imperative circumstances, and that its interests necessarily imposed on it the obligation of doing so.

M. THOUVENEL, after having excluded from all arrangements the application of external violence, asks if everything ought to be abandoned to chance at the risk of seeing revolutionary ideas take violently the place of the monarchical ideas which have hitherto characterized the Italian movement.

In reply to this question, we can only express our sincere desire to see a prompt solution of the Italian complications, which shall be in accord with the general interest, and shall consequently afford a pledge of duration and stability. Would the arrangement proposed by the Government of Great Britain possess such a character? We avow, after having seriously reflected, that we doubt it.

We do not disguise from ourselves that the prolongation of the state of uncertainty which afflicts Central Italy may definitely bring about the overflow of demagogic spirit which M. THOUVENEL appears to fear. But it is also impossible for us not to fear that a solution which would comprise the triumph of the principles which the demagogic party is accustomed to invoke, would, far from conjuring those dangers, be rather calculated to augment them.

Nothing is further from our thoughts than to consid r the important question which occupies us in the point of view of a conflict for influence between Austria and France. If, as M. THOUVENEL remarks, it be desired to constitute in Italy an intermediary power between the two States, we are ready, and we have given the proof that we are so, to contribute to that result; but we should continue to entertain the conviction that the programme of Villafranca afforded the means of obtaining is practically, and without danger, for the political equilibrium of Europe.

M. THOUVENEL has reserved to himself to treat the question of Romagna in another dispatch. We have already had occasion to express our opinion on this question in the dispatch which I had

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORICAL EVIDENCES OF THE TRUTH OF THE SCRIPTURE RECORDS, STATED ANEW.—With Special Reference to the Discoveries of Modern Times. Eight Lectures on the Bampton Foundation. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M. A., Fellow of Exeter College. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

It is the object of these Lectures to furnish an argument against the modern school of ideal rationalists, or those who, while professing some kind of Christianity, deny its historical character. It is maintained, on the other hand, that the religion of the Bible, instead of being mainly dogmatic, like other systems, is preeminently historical. It is the record of the divine dealings in the world. To a true faith, grounded on the higher plane of evidence, the Scriptures would thus become the key to all other history. The wonderful nation, and the wonderful church, explain all the other facts of the world. To such a faith questions of historical interest take the more rational, as well as the more reverent order. How does the Old Testament cast light upon the darkness of Egypt and Assyria? How does the New Testament make clear the problem of the Roman decline and the rise of the modern world?

To a lower plane of belief the argument is reversed; and yet unreasonable as is its demand, it must be met. It asks that the luminous be confirmed by the obscure, and learned and pious men engage patiently in the labor of instructing its perversity. Such is the aim of the present work. We may, however, for a moment, contemplate the other aspect, and put the other question. What would be the Assyrian history without Isaiah? what the Egyptian without Moses? what the world's history without the Pentateuch and the Evangels? HERODOTUS, ILTESIAS, MANETHO and BEROSUS give us a series of chaotic facts, so far as they are facts; the Scripture gives us the key to those facts—it forms the cement of these broken histories. When the Bible descends to more regular detail, there is often a life-likeness that cannot be mistaken. Elsewhere we encounter the appearance of fragments of tradition coming long after the event; the Bible account throughout, if it is not the most skillful as well as the most audacious of forgeries, presents all the marks of vivid pictures by eye witnesses; and this, too, in the graphic emotional, as distinguished from the dry monumental, documental, or memorial style. As an illustration, let any one compare the swelling narrative of BEROSUS, the pompousness of the Assyrian inscriptions, with this intrinsic truthfulness, as it appears in Isaiah 37, and 2 Kings, xviii. Both records, the Jewish and the Assyrian, refer to the same event, and in the Prophet's narrative we have, in fact, the style of both. In reading the insolent language of Rabshakeh, we almost seem to be following RAWLINSON and LAYARD, as they decipher for us the dusty tablets of Nineveh. We recognize the same wearisome boasting, the same despotic insolation; we have a similar list of conquered Kings:

"Behold thou hast heard what the kings of Assyria have done to all lands: Have the gods of the nations delivered them which my fathers have destroyed, as Gozan, and Haran, and Rezpeh, and the children of Eden which were in Telassar? Where is the king of Hamath, and the king of Asphad, and the king of the city of Sepharvaim, Hena, and Iveh?"

How like the language of the inscriptions, even down to the identity of some of the very names here mentioned! It is as though the winged bulls and eagle-heads had broken voice. It is the same monotonous egotism that is spread over all these exhumed tablets. No divine glory, no Messianic visions, no pictures of emotional life, to relieve the tedious repetitions that abound in these unbroken strains of self-lauding despotism. But what a vision of unmistakable reality in the verses that immediately follow. After getting all we can from these dark symbols, we turn to the page of HolyWrit, and how luminous do we find it. The Assyrian *lionmen*, as they are called in the Hebrew, (and in such striking accordance, too, with the spirit of the monuments,) the railing Rabshakeh, the trembling Jewish officers, the awe-struck crowd upon the walls listening so intently to what they can understand of this Hebrew-Aramaic dialect, in which the Assyrian ambassador strives to stir them up to mutiny:—it is all right before us, becoming almost actual sight, in the clearness of the conception. We follow the good King Hezekiah as he goes humbled to the holy house, and lays the insolent letter of Sennacherib upon the altar, spreading its sharp, insulting "arrow-heads," or square Chaldæan signs, before the Lord, that Israel's God himself might *read* the braggart's blasphemy. An anthropopathic representation, indeed—so the caviller might say; but what a picture of life! Then let us listen to that prayer, which mythical invention never penned nor legendary art inspired:

"O Lord of Hosts, God of Israel, that dwellest between the Cherubim! thou art the God, *even thou alone;* thou hast made earth and heaven. Incline thine ear, O Lord, and hear. Open thine eyes, O Lord, and *see*, and hear, all the words of Sennacherib, which hath sent to reproach the Living God. Now, therefore, O Jehovah our God, save us from his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that thou art the Lord, even thou only." (Isaiah xxxvii., 12—20.)

So lifelike, so truthful, and yet so holy! Here, we feel, is reality; the whole account deepens the impression. It is not the style of cloudy myth, or distorted legend, or formal memorial tablet; it is not the artificial style of fictitious writing coming at a much later age, and, in its highest finish, betraying untruthfulness by the very efforts made to conceal it; it is not the formal, *lifeless* style of tradition, but the pure, emotional truth of the living, feeling, inspired witness. Though three thousand years away, it is present in spirit, and beheld in the spirit. The sane mind of the thoughtful reader recognizes it, even as he recognizes his own inward *status* and outward acts. Such, too, we may say, is the narrative style of the Bible, and this is the secret of its power. Its natural prepares us for its supernatural. After reading what precedes, in the 36th and 37th of Isaiah, and the 18th of 2d Kings, we are not surprised at that awful event whose deep impression on the ancient Eastern mind is preserved even in the distorted legendary accounts of HERODOTUS and BEROSUS, and is attested by the undoubted historical fact of the very sudden and unaccountable termination of Sennacherib's expedition against Egyyt, as well as Judea: "Then the angel of the Lord went forth, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred and four score and five thousand, and when the morning came, there were everywhere dead corpses." Call it miracle, simoon, or sudden pestilence, such as in one night destroyed fifty thousand in a similar Carthagenian army, still no one can deny that there is a sublime harmony in the exordium, the narrative and the *finale* of this most remarkable, yet most truthful history.

But there are souls that demand the other side of the evidence—the attestation of the sacred by the profane—and it is to this aspect of the human mind that our author has, in the main, addressed this most learned and faithful work. In such a course of lectures he was admirably qualified by the study he had given to HERODOTUS, in preparing his new translation, and his profound disquisitions on that most important historian. Another most valuable advantage he has enjoyed, in his acquaintance with the discoveries of his brother, the decipherer of the Asyrian monuments, and in his correspondence with LEPSIUS, the learned Egyptian archaeologist. In the prosecution of his inquiries, he has availed himself of all the learning on the subject, though giving it in a greatly condensed form. The points of contact between sacred and profane history, as they are found in HERODOTUS, MANETHO, BEROSUS, and later Greek and Roman historians, had been collected by previous writers. They are here presented again, and often in new and striking lights. The modern knowledge acquired from the Egyptian monuments is also very fully brought out. But the chief interest of the book lies in those chapters that are devoted to the Assyrian Tablets. The coincidences here are truly wonderful. Sennacherib, and Tiglath-pileseh, and Esar-haddon, and Shalmaneser, and Saigon, and Nebuchadnezzar, and Nineveh, and Babylon, with their terrific "chambers of imagery," here live again with something of the life-likeness with which they appear in the Scripture representations. Arbela, too, from the Biblical illustration they afford, the discoveries here made have the highest interest for the historian, and are invaluable for the archaeologist.

We might cite pages in illustration, but one example will suffice. In the list of towns given in the speech of Rabshakeh and the message of Sennecherib before cited, we have Sepharvaim. Its dual form is obvious to the Hebrew scholar. There must have been a reason for it, as much as for the plural form of the Greek names for Athens and Thebes. This reason is not given in the Scripture, but it is incidentally, and yet most luminously, disclosed on one of the monumemental tablets. Sepharvaim is described as "a city lying partly on the right, partly on the left bank of the Euphrates." (See page 341.) It is as if we should say, "the two Sepharvahs." Whether we regard it as the monument confirming the Scriptures, or the Scriptures shedding light on the monument, it is equally wonderful. It shows how inseparably the perfect truthfulness of the Bible narratives is interwoven with the Bible geography, and even with the peculiarities of grammatical forms. What a marvelously accurate knowledge the "traditionists" must have had, who are never found stumbling in these incidental minutiæ! What a supernatural power of invention, we might almost say, must have been possessed by the man, or men, who are supposed to have forged all these old stories.

The argument on the New Testament surpasses that of PALEY. The author is very successful in showing, as against the perfectly gratuitous assumption of the rationalist, that no style is more alien to the mythical than that which is employed in the Scriptures, Old and New. The Straussian commentators have a standing *petitio principii*, or sheer begging of the question. It is taken by them as an axiom, that all narratives of the supernatural are, *per se*, mythical and incredible. This utter confusion of all differences of style, this confounding of the most sober with the most legendary, this putting the days of Roman Governors in the same category with the times of Orpheus and Memnon, is exposed with great power and clearness. The mythical, the ideal, and the statistical all jumbled together in the same brief narratives! Was the like ever known before? Myths in the days of publicans and tax-gatherers! Myths inseparably connected, in their dates and most minute details, with census-takings, and the collection of didrachmas, and the official duties of Roman centurions, and the intricate political divisions of Palestinian Tetrarchies. No, this is utterly incredible. There is less difficulty in regarding the Gospels as sheer forgeries, cunningly wrought lies, known to be lies. Impossible as it may seem, wholly incredible as is now everywhere admitted to be that once favorite hypothesis of the "vulgar infidelity," it is more easy of belief than this late mythical theory which has so infatuated some of the learned in Germany, and which is so readily taken by others, who would be thought learned in England and among ourselves. There has never been in all history a more complicated chapter than that which arose from the mixture of Greek, Roman and Jewish polity in the days of our Saviour and the Evangelists. In no age, and in no part of the world, was there ever furnished a more infallible lie-detector, or exposer of counterfeit histories, than that which arose out of these interramifications of language, custom, national characteristics, priestly and civil powers, dates, political divisions, local prerogative and central imperial rule. It was a state of things, of all others, more perilous to myth-makers, and to all story-tellers of every kind, who had not on their side an assurance of the most perfect safety, in their perfect consciousness of subjective verity, and their unmistakable knowledge of the absolute truthfulness of every event they venture to set forth. These writers have stood the trial, although no history has been so thoroughly ransacked, in all its details, as that of this remarkable period. For nearly two thousand years have they challenged the detection of the least inaccuracy in the many interweavings of their wondrous story with these outward points of Roman and Jewish history. Attempts have been made to show a few slight discrepancies with JOSEPHUS, but from all investigations of the kind the proof comes out stronger and stronger, that, as tested by evidences impartial to both, JOSEPHUS, accurate as he is in the main, is yet, in comparison with the Evangelists and the writers of the Acts and of the Epistles, the less reliable authority. But really, what a marvelous theory is this which is presented to our credulity! Myths, in which we have, as prominent figures, Roman soldiers and Roman politicians! The representations of "the subjective" and "the ideal" having for their outward dress the story of Jewish prejudice, the dogmas of Jewish schools and the acts of a Jewish sanhedrim! from which the mythical spirit, if it ever had any such spirit, had as utterly departed as from a modern church synod or an American Congress! The rationalist, as he calls himself, may believe this; STRAUSS may believe it, the Westminister reviewers may believe it, but common sense revolts. The vulgar infidelity, we say, has less difficulty. The show of learning exhibited in what is called the *mythical* or *ideal* theory of the Gospels has made itself mad. It has had its day; and now, in the lights of such masterly exhibitions as our author has presented, we see that "this latest *ruse* of *infidelity*," like other previous assaults, is becoming subservient to a deeper grounded belief in the authenticity and correctness of the Christian histories. The Gospels do indeed relate the marvelous, the supernatural, but they have nothing of the mythical about them, either in style or thought. There is no middle ground between sheer forgery, willful, bold, impious, motiveless, inexplicable, marvelous even—if not more marvelous than some aspects of the supernatural itself,—there is no medium, we say, between such forgery, and full substantial verity. If we cannot receive the former—if the day is forever past in which any man of competent thought or learning would venture to maintain it, then all that remains for us is to accept the issue, to thank God for the issue, and reverently bow our minds to that only other verdict whose evidence has been so strongly and so marvelously guarded in this remarkable chapter of human history. T. L.

THE MARBLE FAUN, OR THE ROMANCE OF MONTE BENI. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1860.

As the glory of GHIBERTI rests upon his gates, so might the fame of HAWTHORNE be safely confided to his prefaces. Most people treat prefaces precisely as they treat gates: push them aside without a look, but not always without a word, and that rather the reverse of complimentary; hurry into the main edifice, and think no more about them. And, in truth, neither gates nor prefaces commonly deserve more grace than they receive. But there are instances to the contrary, and HAWTHORNE is of these.

JEAN PAUL, NODIER, Sir WALTER SCOTT, are indeed his only peers. This quality of preface-making springs, of course, from a certain magnificence of egotism; the egotism of a perfectly sincere, frank and honorable genius, accustomed to find exquisite delight in the work it does, and lingering when the last touches have been laid upon the roof of the stately edifice, to plant vines about the pillars of the porch, and to fret its friezes with a last regretful arabesque. The author of the *Scarlet Letter*, the *Blythedale Romance*, and the *House of Seven Gables*, has just built him a new "pleasure dome," all of Etruscan marbles and Roman mosaics, which he has baptised by the title of the *Romance of Monte Beni*. For this, too, he has reared a porch, in which we meet him once more as we have met him so often before—the most upright of mystical Inquisitors, the most manly of daylight dreamers, the most dignified of spiritual gossips. But having taken his hand to enter his new Italian house, we must confess at once and candidly that we are sorry he has built it.

And this for divers reasons. The *Romance of Monte Beni* is a purely speculative romance, in which the romantic element is utterly depressed and disheartened by the vague and undisciplined conduct of its partner. The London publishers have issued the book under the name of *Transformations*, a more prosaic title certainly than the American caption of the *Marble Faun*, but more honest also, and more apocalyptic of the true nature of the book.

MR. HAWTHORNE is a born Condamine of the secrets of nature. Had he lived in the middle ages he would have taken to alchemy as naturally as PARACELSUS. The passion of knowing the unknowable; comprehending the incomprehensible, and fathoming the unfathomable, possesses him absolutely. This is the key to that perpetual odor of crucibles and catacombs which floats through all his writings. He has often been called a morbid writer; but the designation is no more apt to him than it would be to VON HAMMER delving into the social geology of the worship of BAPHOMET. His mysticism is not like the mysticism of POE, for instance—a pearl generated by disease. The genius of POE was itself disordered, and the subjects upon which it exercised itself had struck their roots into the writer's own heart and brain. There could be no better proof of this than the sort of derision which you see playing about the lips of POE while he is telling you his weird tales. The madman laughs at his own madness and at you; a secret, sardonic, not very wholesome laugh. HAWTHORNE, on the contrary, has all the honest intensity of an amateur. When he is dealing with the strange and passionate aspects of a life which he has thoroughly studied, and has analyzed at his leisure, HAWTHORNE accordingly presents you with his curious speculations upon it in the form of such clear, such well-defined, such inimitable resulting studies as the *Minister's Black Veil*, the *Birth-Mark*, the *Blythdale Romance*, the *Scarlet Letter*.

In his new romance of *Monte Beni* he has not waited for the golden drop to form before shaking it free from his pen. The book is a mere fermentation of impressions. Plot it has none, nor does any single dominant idea grow through it to the close. The religious thought which alone can be faintly discerned glimmering along its pages from the first white gleam of the faun's commencing life among the forest solitudes of a sunlit antiquity, to the broad noon of mercy and love which arches over the paternal figure of the bronze Pope at Perugia, is dim and weak at the best. All that the book contains of vigorous description, of touching sentiment, of natural criticism on art and men, has an interest of its own; but as a romance the story of *Monte Beni* is desolately incoherent. In his worthier works, HAWTHORNE has commonly succeeded in troubling the waters of the imagination to the infinite good of his readers. In this he simply reveals the troubling, not of his own imagination alone, but of his intellect, and even of his conscience.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for April, with its usual ante-punctuality, already lies on our table. The range of the contributors to this journal seems to be steadily widening, and we trust that the circle of its subscribers is widening therewith. Decidedly the prominent feature of the current number is the "Professor's Story," which improves as it advances, though rather in the quality of its style than in the vigor of its plot. The Professor is gradually subsiding from the explosively-scientific energy with which he opened this romance of New-England physiology, into a much more attractive, because a much more composed and laical, fashion of treatment and expression. But it is as yet quite uncertain whether the adventures of his heroine will be sufficiently surprising to generate any sincere interest in her fortunes, while it is more than doubtful whether his hero will not melt away into a "generic type," dissolve into thin air, vanish and be seen no more, before the first volume is half finished. The Professor's way of telling you how very interesting his characters are does not augur very favorably for his power of making them interesting. A clever and curious paper "About Thieves," written of course in this happy capital and kingdom of the "Minions of the Moon;" and a fantastical seadrift of "Bardic Symbols," which it needs no ghost of a publisher's lead-pencil to inform us, came out from out ocean-deeps of that remarkable "Kosmos," MR. WALT. WHITMAN, are also noteworthy. Then we have a very deliberate article on KEPLER, and a very reckless paper on "Mexico"—the one prepared to make its appearance, without change of toilette, in a volume of essays; the other equally prepared to figure on the stump in some back country village of Maine or New-Hampshire;—and a batch of critical notices, over which the Judge, we think, must have nodded, at least as often as Homer over the Iliad. On the whole, the current issue of this Monthly excels its predecessors rather by force of the variety, than of the value of its contents.

Among announcements interesting to the legal profession is that of Mr. VOORHIES, that he has in press Messrs. ABBOTT BROTHERS' *Digest of the Reports and Statutes of New-York*. The profession have for some time felt the need of a work of this kind, that should embody all the reports, both those volumes which were omitted in the preparation of the digests now in use, and those which have since been published. There are upwards of seventy-five volumes thus unrepresented. In addition to these the forthcoming work is to present the statutes, and thus embody the whole jurisprudence of the State. The authors have completed a task on which they have been engaged for several years.

We have from TOWNSEND & Co. another volume of their elegant edition of COOPER'S Novels. It contains *The Monnikins*, one of the earliest of his productions, and not generally considered a success. It used to be said—probably with a good deal more malice than truth—that the man who had read the *Monnikins* could not be found in this country. However this may have been hitherto, the superb typography in which the publishers have now issued it, with the beautiful illustrations of DARLEY, might tempt one to read a much less interesting book.

Our Bible-class and What Came of It is the title of a book by Miss C. E. FAIRFIELD, just published by DERBY & JACKSON. Its special object is to impress the importance of continuing instruction in the Bible beyond the periods at which children are generally withdrawn from Sunday Schools. It is in form of a story, and thus aims to combine entertainment with instruction.

The APPLETONS have published the thirteenth volume of *Congressional Debates*, bringing this great work down to March, 1839. The same publishers have also issued, by J. H. PATTON, in a large and handsomely printed octavo volume, a *History of the United States*,—the object of which is to furnish a history less voluminous than the more elaborate works which have preceded it, and more satisfactory than the compends that abound for the use of schools.

An edition of LINGARD'S *History of England* has just been issued by P. O'SHEA, of this City, in thirteen duodecimo volumes. It is in fact a reissue of the edition published some eight years ago by a house in Boston. The work is well known for the ability and research which it evinces, and presents the only English history written from a Roman Catholic point of view which is accessible to the public. It is published in neat and convenient style.

Dr. CHEEVER'S work, entitled *The Guilt of Slavery and the Crime of Slaveholding, Demonstrated from the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures*, has been issued in a duodecimo volume by J. P. JEWETT & Co., of Boston. It makes no pretence to the character of an unprejudiced or dispassionate examination of the subject, being avowedly written to sustain a theory. Those who are familiar with the intellectual habits and general temperament of the author will need no assurance that his task has been performed with ability and research.

Fundamental Ideas of Mechanics and Experimental Data, by JOSEPH BENNETT, a civil engineer, has just been published by the APPLETONS.

Mrs. L. M. CHILDS' *Life of Isaac T. Hopper* has been published by J. P. JEWETT, of Boston. It is not merely a life of this well-known philanthropist, but contains also numerous sketches of persons with whom he came in contact in the course of his labors of benevolence.

A volume of *Letters from Switzerland*, by Rev. S. I. PRIME, has been published by SHELDON & Co., No. 115 Nassau-st. Its contents have been published, partly in the columns of the *Observer* and partly in the pages of *Harper's Monthly*. They relate to a well known section of Europe, and will be read with pleasure and profit.

FOWLER & WELLS publish a little book on Domestic Economy, entitled *How to Live*, by SOLON ROBINSON. It is in the form of a tale illustrating the contrast between wastefulness and economy in household affairs.

Kit Kelvin's Kernels is the title of a miscellaneous little volume of stories and sketches, published by ROLLO, in Park-row.

We have received some specimen pages of the edition of Lord BACON'S Works, which Messrs. BROWN & TAGGARD, of Boston, propose to commence publishing on the first of July next. They fully justify all the expectations which their prospectus may have excited. The edition is to be an exact reprint of the latest English edition, and promises to surpass it in beauty of typography, clearness of printing and quality of paper,—while, as the publishers state in their prospectus, "for cheapness and convenience of form there can be no comparison between the two."

The Intuitions of the Mind, by Rev. JAMES M'COSH, LL. D., is issued by the same publishers. Dr. M'COSH examines, with assiduity and with care, the laws which govern the operations of mind, especially its process in giving birth to those ideas and principles which, by one class of thinkers, are supposed to originate in the native power and to be seen in the native light of the intellect. He investigates inductively the evidence of the existence of intuitions, the place which they hold in the constitution of the mind, the laws by which they are guided, and the manner in which they manifest themselves. It is a logical treatise of ability, a volume which those who love metaphysics will delight to peruse.

The proceedings of the first annual Convention of the American Normal School Association, held at Trenton, N. J., last Summer, have been published in a volume entitled *American Normal Schools*, by A. S. BARNES & BURR. The value of these institutions, their theory, workings, and results, are fully set forth. Appended are the plans and elevations of the principal Normal School buildings in the United States.

The March number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts* contains several articles of more than usual interest. Prof. GRAY, of Cambridge, furnishes us a review of DARWIN'S *Theory on the Origin of Species*. This is a subject respecting which the most distinguished names in our country are divided. The article will be read with great interest by naturalists and men of science generally. It will probably attract the attention of theologians also.

The Geographical notices of Mr. GILMAN, librarian of Yale College, contain, among other things, an interesting sketch of the life of RITTER, the distinguished geographer, who died last September, at the age of 80 years.

We have also notices of the great Auroral display of Aug. 28 to Sept. 4, 1859, from various portions of North America, extending from Canada on the north to Central America on the south, and from Halifax on the east to California on the west. We are glad to see a determination to make a thorough investigation of this subject, and anticipate that it may lead to important results.

In the Miscellaneous Department we have a notice of the planet recently discovered within the orbit of Mercury, and an account of the splendid meteor of Nov. 15, 1859, which so much astonished our police and the workmen in the Central Park.

It would be superfluous to commend this journal to the attention of men of science, but we improve this opportunity to commend it both to the attention and patronage of men of wealth. By adding their names to the subscription list of this journal, they may benefit themselves while they lend a helping hand to sustain a periodical which can never expect more than a very meagre support from men of science alone.

MACAULAY ON DEMOCRACY.

Curious Letter from Lord Macaulay on American Institutions and Prospects.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

The following letter, which we have been permitted to present to the American people, in the pages of the *Messenger*, fills up that chasm. It belongs to an occasional correspondence, of some years' standing, between Lord MACAULAY and Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, of New-York, author of the *Life of Jefferson*.

HOLLY LODGE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, May 23, 1857.

HENRY S. RANDALL, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Mr. JEFFERSON, and I am surprised at your surprise. I am certain that I never wrote a line, and that I never, in Parliament, in conversation, or even on the hustings—a place where it is the fashion to court the populace—uttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a State ought to be intrusted to the majority of citizens told by the head; in other words, to the poorest and most ignorant part of society. I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty, or civilization, or both.

In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. What happened lately in France is an example. In 1848 a pure Democracy was established there. During a short time there was reason to expect a general spoliation, a national bankruptcy, a new partition of the soil, a maximum of prices, a ruinous load of taxation laid on the rich for the purpose of supporting the poor in idleness. Such a system would, in twenty years, have made France as poor and barbarous as France of the Carlovingians. Happily the danger was averted; and now there is a despotism, a silent tribune, an enslaved Press. Liberty is gone; but civilization has been saved. I have not the smallest doubt that, if we had a purely Democratic Government here, the effect would be the same. Either the poor would plunder the rich, and civilization would perish; or order and property would be saved by a strong military government, and Liberty would perish.

You may think that your country enjoys an exemption from these evils. I will frankly own to you that I am of a very different opinion. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the old world; and, while that is the case, the Jeffersonian policy may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New-England will be as thickly peopled as Old England. Wages will be as low, and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams; and, in those Manchesters and Birminghams, hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous and discontented, and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal. In bad years there is plenty of grumbling here, and sometimes a little rioting. But it matters little. For here the sufferers are not the rulers. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select, of an educated class, of a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. Accordingly, the malcontents are firmly, yet gently, restrained. The bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again; work is plentiful; wages rise, and all is tranquillity and cheerfulness. I have seen England pass three or four times through such critical seasons as I have described. Through such seasons the United States will have to pass, in the course of the next century, if not of this. How will you pass through them? I heartily wish you a good deliverance. But my reason and my wishes are at war, and I cannot help foreboding the worst. It is quite plain that your Government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority. For with you the majority is the Government, and has the rich, who are always a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when, in the State of New-York, a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a Legislature. *Is it possible to doubt what sort of Legislature will be chosen?* On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage, while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessaries. *Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man who hears his children cry for more bread?* I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such season of adversity as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will eat like people would, in a year of scarcity, devour all the seed-corn, and thus make the next year, a year not of scarcity, but of absolute famine. There will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will increase the distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stay you. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand; or your Republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth; with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals, who ravaged the Roman Empire, came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your country by your own institutions.

(Thinking thus, of course, I cannot reckon JEFFERSON among the benefactors of mankind. I readily admit that his intentions were good and his abilities considerable. Odious stories have been circulated about his private life: but I do not know on what evidence those stories rest; and I think it probable that they are false, or monstrously exaggerated. I have no doubt that I shall derive both pleasure and information from your account of him.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
Your faithful servant, T. B. MACAULAY.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

Rev. Dr. TYNG'S last letter on Sabbath-schools, in the *Independent*, dwells upon the importance of the office of instructor. He remarks: "I cannot speak or think of this agency as ever rivaling, or really separable from, the appointed ministry. The teachers of my schools seem to me to be but parts of myself. Like the fingers of one of those beautiful power presses, they take up the very pages which I desire to impress, and smoothly and quietly spread them out before me, prepared to receive the blessed communications from on high which I long to stamp on their minds and hearts forever. When one surveys this tranquil but powerful operation, it is vain to compare the parts with each other in their relative importance. They must all be there, all proportionate, all adapted, all in order; and then the unseen, mysterious power applied, with its sure but imponderable energy, the result comes out, the happiness and the triumph of all. And who that stands to contemplate the glowing regularity and mysterious beauty of this work, would desire to go back to the single handpress of the individual laborer, toiling, with far greater weariness, to accomplish but a small portion of the results."

A special meeting of the Cincinnati Presbytery was called, a few days since, to consider the question of dissolving the connection of Rev. N. WEST with the Central Church of that city, and to enable him to accept the call of the Second Presbyterian Church of the city of Brooklyn. The scene at this meeting appears to have been peculiar. The pastor made a long statement of his reasons for desiring to sever his connection with his flock with coldness and indifference; recalling to their minds the fact that he had labored with them for five years, but that during the past year "he had seen evidences that his labors are fruitless;" and adding a decided expression of his belief that "where there are obstacles deliberately thrown in the way, and there is likewise a deliberate design on the part of some to keep those obstacles in the way, and the minister, in view of his appointment to a holy work, has not sufficient power to clear them away, it is his duty to retire from the field." The Session put in a reply to these charges, consisting of several denial, and the Presbytery declined to permit Mr. WEST to receive the call from Brooklyn at present. Both Church and minister must now await the further action of the Presbytery.

The visit of Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, of Brooklyn, to England, is noticed by the London *Star* as follows: "Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, of the United States, preached last Sunday evening in the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel. The place, which is said to hold about 4,000, was crowded in every part. Mr. NORTHROP is a young man, about three and twenty, and has come to England on a visit, expecting to return shortly to America, being engaged to take charge of the Park Congregational Chapel, Brooklyn, New-York. His style of preaching seems adapted to all classes, but is especially attractive to the working people. His voice is remarkably clear and well modulated, and it is the general opinion of those who have heard him that if he continues preaching here, his popularity will equal that of Mr. SPURGEON. His sentiments are evangelical and Anti-Slavery."

Mr. Bingham, of New-Haven, writes that he has received recent letters from his son in the Micronesian Mission; that the translation of the New Testament had been commenced, and that some of the natives were reading Christ's Sermon on the Mount. The King had become a regular attendant at the new Mission Church, erected at Kuinaua, and the people had destroyed their principal stone idol. Mr. BINGHAM had made a missionary tour through the island of Parawa, inhabited by a savage race, but was received kindly, preaching in more than thirty villages, to some sixteen hundred persons. The Chiefs had requested that a Missionary be sent to reside among them. Mrs. BINGHAM teaches a school of native children at Apaiang.

The Kentucky Missionary Board has been organized nearly nine years. It has labored under disadvantages, arising from a conflict of opinion among the churches. An official statement of the Board, just published, says: "Every year develops new fields of labor with increased demands upon our liberality and energy. Notwithstanding the small sums contributed, yet for five or six years of our history, your Board was unable to expend it, owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable and constant laborers. They were happily compelled to seek evangelists from those who had mainly retired from labor for the want of adequate support and encouragement. Some of their most efficient men are of this class. They have proved themselves worthy of all acceptation."

A Florida correspondent of the *Observer* gives an interesting account of a preaching tour in that State. Nearly all the ministers settled in East Florida are missionaries, receiving aid from Missionary Boards, and engrafting upon their regular avocations the labors and pains of travel into destitute sections of the country. The Presbyterian Church in the State has adopted the plan of sending out its missionaries in couples, a system which is found to operate effectively. The two ministers while away the time consumed in journeying by social converse, and relieve each other in officiating at public services. A good work is said to have been accomplished.

The Secretaries of the Home Missionary Society make a public appeal for aid; representing that the present liabilities of the Board amount to $95,000, being an increase of $16,000 over last year. Twenty thousand dollars are now due to missionaries, for labor already performed, and their claims upon the treasury are maturing at the rate of about $250 a day. The delays which have already occurred, in forwarding remittances, have occasioned great inconvenience and disappointment: and unless the treasury shall soon be replenished, much positive suffering will ensue.

The Philadelphia Tract Society, during the past year, has employed 3 missionaries, 14 superintendents of districts, and 591 visitors; and has distributed 1,769,192 pages of tracts and 302 Bibles. Nearly 11,000 visits were paid; 7,192 families prayed or conversed with; 560 children placed in the Sabbath School, and 362 persons persuaded to attend church. Seven hundred prayer-meetings were also held, and 131 hopeful conversions are reported. The annual report states that a great number of cottage prayer-meetings have been held at the houses of the poor, resulting in much good.

The objects of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches of Boston are defined by the *Transcript* to be "the Christianizing of the heathen in Boston;" for which purpose chapels are erected, Sunday and evening schools organized, devoted missionaries employed, and every appliance made to minister to the moral needs and spiritual wants of the outcast and the poor in this city. For about a third of a century the Fraternity has nobly answered the purpose of its founders, among whom were Rev. Drs. TUCKERMAN and CHANNING.

A new Catholic Church is to be erected in Philadelphia, at the corner of Tenth and Dickerson-streets, to accommodate residents in the southern part of the city. Rev. Mr. MCANANY, late of St. Paul's, is charged with the supervision of the work. In Boston, the Methodists are about to erect a new church at the South End, for the use of the Eighth Congregation. The front of this edifice on Tremont-street, between Worcester and Concord, will be two hundred feet. The style is to be Gothic, and the cost $50,000, exclusive of the site.

Revival news comes from Oregon, where the congregations are large and the religious spirit active. A correspondent writes: "A noticeable feature of the worship in Oregon City, is, that the congregation generally participate in the singing, and the good old tunes are usually sung. Bro. RUTLEDGE, the pastor, has charge of a very interesting Sunday School, which includes also a large Bible class."

The contributions of the Rowe-street Baptist Church, Boston, for various objects of Christian benevolence—apart from what is given to sustain the cause among themselves—were, during the year 1858, over fifty-nine hundred dollars, twenty-five hundred of which were for Foreign Missions. No other church within the home field of the Missionary Union has contributed as much as this to its treasury.

A young army officer, who left the Military Academy at West Point a short time since, and who is now stationed on the Pacific coast, offers through the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, $5 towards purchasing a library for each and every Sabbath School that may be started in Oregon or Washington Territory within a year.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

Rev. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS will preach in the morning at Dr. THOMSON'S Church in Grand-street; the afternoon at Cooper Institute, and in the evening at the Academy of Music. He will also continue evening services at Dr. BURCHARD'S Church in Thirteenth-street during the ensuing week.

The annual meeting of the New-York Sunday School Union in behalf of the destitute and uncared-for children in our land will be held in Rev. Dr. MCAULEY'S Church, corner Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, in the evening. Rev. Dr. FERRIS will preside.

Rev. JOHN SERVICE, pastor of the Twenty-ninth-street Presbyterian Church, will preach, morning and afternoon, in the Forty-fourth-street Associate Presbyterian Church, the two congregations being about to unite.

Rev. Dr. DOTY, of the Amoy Mission, will address the Sunday Schools connected with the Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, at 2 P. M. He will also deliver an address on Chinese Missions in that Church in the evening.

Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will conclude her Winter discourses by a series of three lectures, of which the second will be delivered Sunday evening.

Rev. BENJAMIN H. ABBOTT, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs in the evening.

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM will preach in the evening at the Hall corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street. Subject—"Liberal Christianity a Practical Faith."

An evening prayer meeting will be held at the North Dutch Church, in William street. The daily prayer-meetings are still held here, beginning at noon.

Elder JOSEPH K. BELLOWS will preach in the afternoon at the hall, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, on the "Sea of Glass mingled with Fire."

Rev. S. B. BELL, of California, will preach in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church in the evening, on "Jesuitism Joshism and Protestantism in California."

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S lecture in the course on "Fulfilled Prophecies" for this evening is on "The Fate of Petra."

Mr. URBAN C. BREWER, the Evangelist of the Church, will preach in the Disciples' Meeting-house, in Seventeenth-street, morning and evening.

An adjourned meeting for the discussion of religious matters, will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 28, at 2 P. M.

Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak, afternoon and evening, at Hope Chapel.

Rev. Dr. SPENCER will preach in the evening at St. Stephen's Church, in Broome-street.

Rev. JASON F. WALKER will address the Spiritualists at Dodworth's Hall, in the morning.

The Egyptian Museum.

There is something intensely interesting and romantic in the fact that, while walking up Broadway any fine sunny day, viewing leisurely the many evidences of our high modern civilization which cluster in and around that much-frequented promenade, and pondering the great questions which now distract the world—first, will the ladies of Europe and America consent to wear the lately enlarged bonnets, or will they not?—a question which now agitates and engrosses the entire female mind; next,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BIRLO'S GARDEN—Ireland as it Was—Law for Ladies—The Happy Man.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Vanity Fair.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Jane Shore—Broken Sword—Frisky Cobbler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Green Bushes.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Sonnebr de St. Paul.

BIRLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax yesterday, with three days' later news from Europe. In the English House of Commons the consideration of the motion protesting against the annexation of Savoy to France had been postponed, on the ground that discussion at present would be prejudicial to the public service. Lord John Russell stated that Austria and Prussia concurred in the views of England. Russia had not been heard from on the subject. The House of Commons voted an address to the Crown, approving the French treaty. It is rumored that since Sardinia rejected Napoleon's programme for Italy, the French troops have received orders to be ready to march at the first notice, and that the evacuation of Lombardy and the return of the army to France is threatened. The Bank of France had gained four and a half millions of francs during the month. The prominent topic with the newspapers was the Savoy question; but there is nothing new with regard to it. Count Cavour has written a long dispatch replying to the Italian programme, and pledging Sardinia to abide by the result of an appeal to universal suffrage. There were reports of an insurrection in Naples, but they lacked confirmation. Proposals had been made to the Porte by the Western Powers to assist in the maintenance of his rights in Servia and the Danubian Principalities, should any complications and an armed intervention occur there. It is said the Porte had requested a treaty of alliance with them for certain emergencies.

The United States gun-boat *Mohican*, Capt. Godon, from New-York, arrived at Porto Grande, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on the 8th inst., and the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. James F. Armstrong, from Monrovia on the 11th.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Toombs reported in favor of repealing the act confirming the Houmas grant. Mr. Pugh introduced a bill amendatory of the act to establish the Territory of Utah. A resolution introduced by Mr. Brown, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of ceding the public lands to the States in which they lie, was adopted. In the House, Mr. Nelson failed in an endeavor to call up the bill to suppress polygamy in Utah. A number of private bills were passed.

In the State Senate, among the bills passed yesterday were those to amend the charter of the New-York Academy of Physicians and Surgeons; to amend the law of divorce, and that to encourage improvement in the breeds of domestic animals. Much feeling was created by the appointment by the President of the Senate of Messrs. P. P. Murphy, Grant and Truman, as the select Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the Railroad Toll bill. The majority of this Committee favors the House bill, and Messrs. Hammond and Spinola censured, with much severity, the action of the President in thus overriding the sentiment of the Senate. Finally the name of Mr. Truman was stricken from the Committee by a vote of 19 to 12, and that of Mr. Sessions substituted by a large majority. In the Assembly, Mr. A. Smith made a minority report against the proposed amendments to the City Charter. He charged that the bill had been concocted by Mayor Wood and Comptroller Hawe, with the purpose of dividing the patronage of the City between the Democrats and Republicans. Gov. Morgan sent in a veto of the action of the House in striking out the clause in the Tax levy which appropriated $193,821 for Commissioners of Records. The veto was sustained, the motion that the bill pass despite the veto of the Governor being lost by a vote of 56 to 60. Messrs. Flagler, Wiley, Collins, Finch and Fulton were appointed a Committee of Conference on the Railroad Toll bill, to meet the Committee from the Senate.

From our correspondent at Providence, Rhode Island, we learn that Wm. Johnson, the supposed murderer of Capt. Burr, of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, and of Oliver and Smith Watts, the boys employed on the same vessel, has been traced to that city, and that the New-York Detectives who were in pursuit of him expected to effect his arrest during the night.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, James S. Williams was convicted on the indictment in which he was charged with taking from the Post-office a letter containing a note for $3,000 addressed to F. A. Williams. Judge Smalley gave the case to the jury in a lengthy charge, and a verdict was rendered after half-an-hour's deliberation. The prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say, briefly addressed the Court, asseverated his innocence, and appealed to the sympathy of the Court in behalf of his aged mother and four small children, who were motherless though their mother was living. He asked for a suspension of his sentence for ten days. The Court sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for eight years, and a fine of one dollar. Williams was very much affected.

In the Court of General Sessions, Adolphus Ranney, the Broadway gift-book agent, was convicted, under a special act passed in 1853, entitled "An act to suppress gross frauds and mock auctions," of obtaining the sum of $100, fraudulently, from John Hock, under the pretence of employing him as his agent to sell books and jewelry in the States of New-York and New-Jersey, at a monthly salary of $50, with all expenses paid. He was remanded for sentence, his counsel, James T. Brady, having notified the Court that he should immediately take the case before the Supreme Court on a bill of exceptions. The Grand Jury yesterday indicted James McIntyre and Joseph C. Tucker for an attempt to bribe Alderman Brady to vote in the Board of Aldermen for the appointment of Gideon J. Tucker to the Presidency of the Croton Aqueduct Board. Mr. McIntyre appeared, and gave bail in the sum of $4,000 to answer. Mr. Tucker has not yet appeared. Rumor has it that he has gone to the West Indies.

A fair amount of business was done on the Stock Exchange yesterday, prices finally closing ⅜ @ ½ per cent. lower on New-York Central, and ¼ on Rock Island shares. The market otherwise steady. Exchange on London steady at 108¼@¾.

The transactions in Cotton were limited. Prices were unaltered. Flour was less active, yet essentially unchanged in value. Wheat, Barley and Rye were quiet. Corn was in demand, at, however, irregular rates. The movements in Provisions were fair. Pork was depressed. Sugars and Molasses were in good request. Coffee, Rice, Naval Stores, Oils, and most kinds of Metals were lightly dealt in. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable alterations.

Legislation for the City.—We publish in our supplement, this morning, the new Charter which has been drawn up in Albany for this City, together with a synopsis of the Health bill and the several Railroad bills that await the action of the Legislature. Our readers have thus an opportunity of seeing for themselves precisely what measures our Albany rulers intend to give us.

An Oratorical Windfall.

After all, journalism has its pleasures like other pursuits. If the unregenerate mind occasionally wearies of the work of recording commonplace events and criticizing commonplace characters; of analyzing the political prospects of insignificant dignitaries, and exposing the threadbare fallacies of incorrigible twaddlers, there still flash upon us, from time to time, "glimpses that make us less forlorn" of nonsense more sublime, gleams of an almost preternatural absurdity which it is at once a pleasure and a wonder to pursue. It is recorded of a certain celebrated naturalist, that he was so completely carried away by his zeal in the study of herpetology as to fill his wife's furred slippers with young snakes, for whom he could find no other abode so comfortable and so convenient. Nothing, of course, could be more un-conjugal, nothing more worthy of the severest reprobation, than such a proceeding as this. And yet we may as well confess at once to a lurking sympathy with this misguided devotee of science.

The debate which took place on Thursday in the Senate of the United States, between Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, and Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, on the Homestead bill, was not very creditable to the character, nor very well calculated to enhance the reputation of the senior branch of the American Legislature. As patriots, we know that we ought to peruse it with blushes of shame, if not with tears of indignation. We owe this to our country, as the naturalist owed it to his wife not to fill her slippers with snakes. We ought to be mortified, sorry, vexed, discontented, at the "murder, grim and great," which then and there took place, of the people's American, of classical history, and of common sense. But we are simply delighted with the enormity and the intensity of the outrages perpetrated by both of these Senators, and especially by the Senator from Texas, upon the popular notion of the Senatorial character; of its dignified tone in argument; of its ready scholarship in allusion; of its lofty statesmanship in policy; of its manly devotion to the general welfare of the nation. This comes of absorption in one pursuit; and we know that we ought to make the confession, as it were, upon our knees, and in the tremulous accents of the penitent. Let it be supposed that we do so; but let us be allowed to show how great, how keen, how electrical was our temptation.

Mr. Hale we might have resisted. There was a kind of method in his rhetorical extravagance, and a faint flavor of reason and reality about his references and his inferences, which might have compelled us to deal with him on the ordinary basis. When he said, for instance, that the highest object of his ambition in advocating the Homestead bill was to have his name ranked with that of "the proscribed and abused agrarians of Rome," who had been "denounced by aristocratic writers of history," because they had "contended through six hundred years of the Republic" for the principle of "a fair and equal distribution of the public lands," and referred to "Lieber and other modern historians for the refutation of the libels uttered by Cicero and others against the agrarians;" it is quite plain that the Senator from New-Hampshire was not without some glimmering notion of what he was driving at. He had no doubt heard of Niebuhr, and perhaps of the *Lex Licinia*. He meant, of course, that he was willing to be considered a Tiberius Gracchus. Equally, of course, he did not mean to confound the principle of the Homestead bill with the Agrarian law of Rullus, which demanded the sale of all the State domains and forests; of all the booty, trophies and treasure of the State; of the lands of the Republic in Campania, and the conversion of the profits of all these sales into one vast total, which should then be divided into equal portions by ten commissioners, and adjudged by lottery to the poor citizens of Rome. No doubt Mr. Hale would be as much shocked at the idea that the great measure which he is defending should be likened to such a proposition as this, as he would be at the pretensions of Mr. Wigfall, who leads the assault on the Homestead bill, to be compared to Cicero, who defeated the law of Rullus. Mr. Hale spoke rather contemptuously of Cicero, whom it has become fashionable of late years to abuse dreadfully; and forgetting the circumstances of the Roman orator's birth in the middle-classes, of his most unpatrician name of "chick-peas," and of his early rise to power on the exposure of patrician profligacy and public corruption, stigmatized him sternly as an "aristocrat." But we are sure that Mr. Hale would be the last man to call Cicero, Wigfall. And this for many reasons—the first of which, and the only one we shall mention, is, that Mr. Hale is more familiar with his own ears and eyes than with his Niebuhrs and Liebers, and that he knows how to use these organs; and that he listened to Wigfall, and looked upon Wigfall in the very act and article of his supreme charge upon the Homestead bill. No man who enjoyed that privilege can ever think of Wigfall, in connection with anybody else. Nat Lee's line alone can describe Wigfall as he appears on this occasion, even in the faint twilight of print:

"None but himself can be his parallel."

Wigfall objected to the Homestead bill because it was "eleemosynary;" unless a "rider" could be tacked to it providing to give each citizen "three niggers," to be freshly imported from Africa for that purpose. The thought of "niggers" took Wigfall at once to "Texas," and Texas took him at once to "treason," which he said it was "manifestly impossible for Texas or for any State to commit." So manifestly impossible, indeed, that if Texas should go to war with the United States, he, Wigfall, battling beneath her banner, would demand to be treated as a prisoner-of-war in case he fell into the hands of the American army. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, seeing all the force of these arguments against the "Homestead bill," here timidly interposed the assertion that "precedents" existed for such a measure. Unhappy Johnson! He merely brought Wigfall down with renewed vehemence. Wigfall despised "precedents." He wanted unprecedented proceedings of all sorts, and particularly "a dissolution of the Union," for the special purpose of enjoying the unprecedented spectacle of New-England on her knees "begging the South to come back;" of the South, firm in conscious rectitude, like Virginia on her shield, sadly but resolutely refusing to be lured by any such pea-hen cry; of the Northern sailors and operatives parading the Northern streets, "bearing on poles the heads of Seward and Hale." And why did the sanguinary Wigfall desire so alarming a consummation? Because Seward and Hale, like mean mineralogists as they are, "were not the men to coin their heart's blood into drachmas;" because the "dissolution of the Union is possible, and the North ought to know it;" because, "upon his conscience and his heart he believes that no Black Republican can ever be inaugurated President of the United States," since if the North "calls out its armies to force the South," Wigfall "will Winter in Boston" before Hale can carry his victorious "banner into Texas." Wigfall feels quite sure of this, because when he looks around the Senate he sees only one mighty man-of-war from the North, (Mr. Pugh,) whose name even indicates that he has once smelt gunpowder; while from the South he beholds the martial Davis, the gallant Lane that knows no turning, and Hemphill, who "once ate salt pork in Florida, in company with Wigfall himself," and who may indeed be supposed capable, after such an experience, of enduring any imaginable trial. Furthermore, Wigfall himself is prepared to die at a moment's notice, and thinks death a mere toss-up as to whether a man shall cry for his wife, or his wife for him. In Mrs. Wigfall's case we fear the chances are hardly even.

So far, Wigfall on the economical aspects of the Homestead bill. He had political reasons, too, for his opposition, the chief of which involves a curious piece of information as to education at the South. Says Wigfall to the North—

"The people of the South have been kept quiet for a time on the supposition that Gen. Washington, or Gen. Jackson, or the Almighty, had at some time formed this Union, and old King George had come over here with some Hessians to break it up. That was the impression, and for seven long years they shed vast quantities of blood, and they whipped old George out."

Wigfall thinks the South is acquiring new light on this matter; and that the result of this new light will probably be annexation to England, for the charitable purpose of keeping "Victoria's crown on her head and her head on her shoulders,"—whereby also New-England, that "macadamized country in which the sea-gulls can't live," will be taught her dependence upon Texas, in which happy land alone true freedom may be found, as is shown by the fact that if "any white man came to Texas and asked another white man to curry his horse, he would get curried himself." These are the objections of Mr. Wigfall to the Homestead bill. We are not responsible for their sequence or their cohesion. If Chaos wore a black satin waistcoat, and were a member of Congress, Chaos would talk exactly like Wigfall; and we put it to our readers whether we ought to be expected to treat Wigfall any more seriously than we should treat Chaos itself in that happily hypothetical case.

The Coming Fight.

Europe is on the eve of another battle. The coming fight between Sayers and Heenan excites almost as much interest as did the war in Italy last Summer. Everybody here is on the tip-toe of anxiety. Arrangements are already made for steamers to land off Cape Race the earliest possible information of the result;—illustrated newspapers publish pictorial representations of the drill and discipline by which the illustrious heroes of the affair put their forces upon a war footing;—the topic is discussed in the British Parliament,—grave journals canvass the subject as one of muscle rather than morality,—and the whole matter is treated as if some grave point of national honor were involved in the issue.

That very large and respectable portion of the community whose thoughts are not absorbed, as a general thing, in prize-fights, may very well regard it as a matter of supreme indifference which of the two champions should prove the superior at a match of fisticuffs. Heenan may pound Sayers to a jelly, or Sayers by a few artistic knocks may expel the breath from the body of Heenan, and yet not even the question of the relative physical prowess of Englishmen or citizens of the Republic be settled. It would still be a matter of grave doubt whether a Monarchy or a Republic is the most conducive to the physical vigor of the members of the body politic. If Heenan should have his head knocked off his shoulders in this encounter, we should not feel bound to abolish the Constitution and abandon the experiment of self-government. Nor should we consider ourselves one whit more respectable as a nation, or more competent to fight the world in arms, if Sayers should succumb under the blows of his opponent's fists. In England they seem to take quite another view of the subject. The London *Saturday Review*, the most pretentious, and in some respects the ablest, journal in England,—the highest of the High Church organs in its religious sentiment,—speaks of the matter thus:

"In a country where it is known that honor and property are only safe so long as its citizens are ready to fight in their defence, *the nature which loves fighting for its own sake will always command respect.* A man like Tom Sayers, who left his business as bricklayer from mere devotion to boxing, *possesses, we may say, a character which, in proportion as it prevails among Englishmen, will make this country feared abroad and safe at home.* We hope and believe there are many thousands like him in strength and spirit, but sticking to their business, whatever it be, steadily, and yet *ready for a fight with any one who may think fit to challenge them,* and looking upon the use of arms, not as a disagreeable duty, but as a pleasant interlude in the daily routine of life."

We really do not see why the *Saturday Review* should be so very savage as it always is, in commenting upon the fighting propensities of certain portions of the American people. On our Western and Southwestern frontiers, he will find plenty of people who "love fighting for its own sake," and who are ready for a fight with any "who may think fit to challenge them." Their style of fighting may not be so scientific, but it is quite as effective as that of Tom Sayers,—and we know not why it should not command as much "respect."

The *Review* goes on, in a strain which sounds amazingly like satire, though it is sober earnest, to commend the example of prize-fighters to general imitation, and even quotes the New Testament in support of its views! It says:

"It may surprise some persons, but it is nevertheless true, that Tom Sayers and the 'Benecia Boy' furnish at the present moment an example *which deserves to be generally imitated.* For what, let us ask, is the course of training which these champions must undergo at their country quarters during the weeks which precede the fight? The first principle necessary to be observed is "to keep the body in temperance, soberness, and chastity." Indeed, *the leading rules which guide the judicious trainer might almost all be found in the New Testament.* 'To keep under the body, and bring it into subjection,' is a precept of which no one knows the value better than the successful prize-fighter. The maxim, '*so run that ye may obtain,*' is frequently forgotten by the candidates for literary and scientific and forensic eminence, but never by the aspirant to the honor of the champion's belt."

Of course, no one can have the least objection to cultivating bodily vigor and muscular strength. These are excellent adjuncts to a manly character,—though unhappily they are not those qualities which need development most in the class of persons with whom prize-fighting finds favor. A little moral or intellectual culture would supply that of which they have much more need. But the objection to prize-fighting does not rest upon the training for it, but the use to which the qualities so acquired are put. Adroitness with the fingers is a good and a useful accomplishment; but it is scarcely worth while to go through a course of training with professional pickpockets to acquire it.

But aside from the parties engaged, the brutalizing effect of a prize-fight upon the community constitutes its worst feature, and is the basis upon which rest the laws by which such exhibitions are forbidden in every well-regulated State. No spectacle can be more low or degrading,—none is more certain to collect together the vilest elements of every community, than this. The scene of a prize-fight is always the gathering-place of all the rowdies and black-legs of a country, and all the brutal passions of the lowest part of the community here hold their carnival. We regard the prevailing fondness for such scenes and the general interest which they excite, as one of the most unmistakable evidences of a low civilization; and it should surely be a matter of profound mortification and regret to the intelligent and virtuous citizens of two countries who claim to take the lead in whatever dignifies and refines society, that the peaceful contests of literature, of art and science, should excite less general interest than the vulgar and brutal disfigurement of two human countenances in a prize-fight.

Engineering at Albany.

So long as the City Railroad bills before the Legislature ignore all those well-defined features which constitute the difference between a nuisance and a benefit—so long as the proposition is simply *a* railroad, it is to be hoped that they will be defeated. People talk about "*a* railroad," as if that were a specific term like a foot, or a degree of heat. Just so counting-room engineers talk about "*a* steam engine," as if that term defined the functions and value of the machine referred to, any more than does the simple phrase "a man" define at once the moral *status* of an alderman and a saint. If there is one proposition better defined and understood than other propositions, it is that *a* city railway, such, for instance, as the Fourth-avenue, as to track and all our City railways as to accommodations—is a very great obstacle, and a source of enormous repair expenses to all common vehicles traversing the street; and that the system of furnishing the conditions of discomfort for the price of luxury, is both an unnecessary and an intolerable nuisance to the whole people. Let these schemes show their colors before we trust them. They may deal in palm-oil—they are much more likely to be trading in ebony.

If we can get any clue to the proposed nature and functions of these schemes by what sometimes leaks out about them, we shall see the need of some civil engineering in their case, in addition (and contradistinction) to the lobby engineering so essential to their seeing the light. For instance, the "New-York Railway and Stage Association" proposes not only to lay three railways in Broadway, but to take up the Russ pavement and substitute the Belgian. Fancy the delays and smashes in side streets, while this little job—and such a job—is in progress! And then, since the traffic of Broadway, even when relieved of most of its omnibuses, would be as heavy as that which in other places renders the Belgian pavement almost impassable in a couple of years—fancy the job number two, when it has to be relaid, and so on. The Russ pavement is the only one, except a well-shaped iron pavement, which can long stand a heavy business traffic—this is a matter of history. The Belgian pavement in front of the Custom-house, now laid some six months, is in a condition to require repairs.

Besides, the worst is probably not known. Suppose the rails to be of the gutter pattern—we have no assurance to the contrary—how the trucks, express wagons and private carriages will rack and strain, as their wheels surge momentarily out of the troughs to make room for the cars! How beautifully three pairs of trenches will intensify and complicate this process, and how gloriously six sets of ruts will cap the climax of disorder, when the light Belgian pavement, after the manner of Belgian pavements, is hammered down by the continuous running of the wheels in one line, the opposite wheels of vehicles running in the groove of the rail!

Must every detail of way and equipment be studiously excluded from City railway bills? or will the consideration of a few mechanical features so complicate the question as to addle the brains of the Albany engineers? or cannot the arrangement of the essential details be left to a competent commission? The more plausible theory is simply this: "A railroad" is a sufficiently explicit term to involve all the details of a job—it fulfills all the conditions of Albany engineering; and that the over-worked and long-suffering victims of public trust should exhaust their precious strength over fountains in which there is no milk, is too heart-rending a proposition to be for a moment entertained.

Public Land Grants.

A grave objection urged against the Homestead bill in the debate in the Senate, by Mr. Wigfall and others, is that it is "eleemosynary" in its character. The Federal Government, it is urged, is the trustee of the public lands for the equal benefit of all the States, and therefore has no power under the Constitution to give them away. If, says the Senator from Texas, Congress "would give lands to the landless, why not niggers to the niggerless? why not give money?" We have a word or two to say in reply to this objection.

An exact distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was once made among the several States, and in one State, at least, a further distribution was made by its Legislature of the money thus received, *per capita*—each man, woman and child of the whole population receiving an equal amount. But this experiment of legislation did not prove satisfactory to anybody, and it has not been repeated. The true principle to be adopted in the execution of this great trust, we take to be that of the disposition of the public lands in such mode as will best develop the resources and promote the interests and prosperity of the whole country. Upon this principle immense tracts of wild lands in the new States have been appropriated to, and in the construction of, railroads. There is one serious evil which has resulted from these grants—that the lands so donated have been held by the railroad companies for a speculative advance in price, and thus the emigration, which would otherwise have flowed into the State, has been diverted by the fact that the valuation put upon some of its best lands was beyond the means of the early settler to purchase. It is to be hoped that no more such grants will be made without a distinct provision being incorporated in them that the lands granted shall be kept constantly in the market, at an equitable price, to be determined by Government. Now wherein does the grant of the public lands to the actual settler differ in principle from that to a railroad? In both cases, the other States receive no direct benefit from the grant, and the only ground upon which, in either case, it can be justified, is that the indirect benefit to one of the old States in the settlement and growth of the country is equal to that which would be conferred upon it by its receiving its proportional share of the proceeds of sales. A new market is opened to its products; a fresh stimulus is given to its industrial energies; a home is provided for its surplus population. In a word, the country, as a unit, is enlarged in its area of cultivation, it grows and expands, and all the elements of its wealth and progress are multiplied. In this way, each member shares in the prosperity of the whole body politic.

The Punishment of Death.

The Assembly is eagerly engaged at present in discussing the propriety of abolishing capital punishment. There is probably no question in the whole range of criminal jurisprudence which has been so much and so thoroughly debated. Unfortunately for the purposes of early and satisfactory decision, however, the abstract right and wrong of the matter have been argued with just as much pertinacity and volubility as its expediency. As this has invariably led to citations from the Bible as controling authority, the result has been that determined adherence to their own opinions on the part of the contending parties which seems to be the all-but invariable result of attempts to regulate the civil polity of modern nations by the precedents drawn from the Mosaic law. As soon as an attempt is made to support or condemn a legislative measure in modern times by the aid of Biblical criticism, all chance of compromise or agreement, or of any satisfactory solution of the problem, seems to vanish on the instant, and the conversion of either side to become impossible.

There is no peculiarity of disputation, as carried on in Christian communities at the present day, stronger than the notorious fact that a man will hear you with patience upon any question of social or political science as long as you confine yourself to facts and figures, and support yourself by citations from profane history, or from the works of secular writers. But if you once venture upon the elucidation of your point by light drawn from the Bible, your success becomes impossible. You may correct his interpretation of the Statutes at Large, or of any original work in his mother tongue, and reasonably look forward to a candid acknowledgment of his error; but if you venture to impugn his manner of translating a Hebrew text, neither his nor your entire ignorance of that ancient and venerable tongue will prevent an irreconcilable difference of opinion from at once showing itself.

We call attention to this well-known fact, because we perceive by the reports that various members of Assembly are seizing the opportunity offered by the discussion of this question of the propriety of abolishing capital punishment to exhibit their Biblical lore. Whatever the value of this lore may be in other points of view and for other purposes, we think, for the reasons above stated, it is a waste of time to make a display of it on an occasion of this sort. All our experience of human nature forbids us to look to it for any aid in the solution of a political difficulty, and that experience teaches with no less force how little the interests of religion are served by making it do duty as a combatant in purely political warfare.

To those, on the other hand, who oppose the punishment of death because it conflicts with some abstract notions of their own of the power of society over individuals, and of the value of human life, it may also be said that as their views are purely speculative, and as there is no human means of deciding whether they are right or wrong, the discussion of them by a legislative body, which is only allowed one hundred days for the transaction of business, would be a very bootless and unprofitable task. Moreover, for a community which awards its highest honors to great Generals, and which places no virtue so high as successful manslaying on the battle-field, in defence of the life, liberty and property of its citizens, to place on record a solemn repudiation of all power to hang a murderer, would be either an act of very gross hypocrisy or very gross inconsistency.

The real question before the Legislature, and the only one which it has to discuss, or can discuss with profit, is the effect which the abolition of capital punishment would have upon the average number of murders committed in the State of New-York in a year. Is it expedient? is the query they have to answer. What the law of Moses says on the subject, or how far that law is binding on modern communities, are questions which they are not competent to decide. Expediency is, under the Constitution, their great rule of conduct.

As to the question of the propriety of substituting imprisonment for life for hanging as a punishment for murder, we think, though the change has never undergone a thorough and satisfactory trial, that the certainty of being shut up, and worked hard as long as his life lasted, would present to all persons about to kill another, fully as many terrors as his present *chance* of being hanged. This latter chance, our criminal records prove beyond question, is on the whole a small one; and the absolute certainty of any other severe punishment would unquestionably fully equal it as a preventive. But when people talk of substituting imprisonment for death, they must remember that the trial and the appeals once over, and the Governor's pardon once refused, and the criminal at the foot of the gallows, his fate is certain. Hope is at end; and in this fact, in its character of irretrievability, which is at once its great excellence and its great defect, lies all the terror of hanging for criminals. When it is sought to abolish it, this fact must not be overlooked in finding a substitute for it. If imprisonment for life be adopted in its place, this certainty, as this punishment is now understood and enforced, would be altogether wanting. Hope, instead of being extinguished when the execution of the sentence commenced, would have a boundless field to range over. To the physical uncertainties of a criminal's situation, the thousand chances of unlawful escape from custody, there are added, under our system of government, the great chance of pardon from the Governor. As long as this functionary is changed every two years, and the pardoning power is intrusted to his absolute discretion, whether that discretion be wise or foolish, upright or corrupt; whether it be exercised by a strong man in obedience to his own conscience, or a weak man in compliance with partisan requirements or suggestions, the uncertainty of the punishment would so largely enter into the calculations of an intending criminal, that it is hard to suppose that a plotter of murder would be deterred by it. At all events the proposed change is more than a question of a debating club. It touches the safety of the life of every man in the community.

The Free-Negro Question—Common Sense in the Ascendant.—We have already announced the fact that Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, has vetoed the bill to reduce the free negroes of that State into slavery. We publish this morning his message upon the subject. It may properly enough be called a remarkable document—mainly because it treats the negro question with a reasonable degree of fairness and common sense. This, of itself, is quite enough to distinguish it among the public documents of the day which reach us from the Slave States.

Gov. Stewart has made a discovery which is entitled to consideration. He thinks the bill, if carried into effect, would deprive a portion of the population of their constitutional rights. He clearly holds that negroes have rights which white men are bound to respect. He quotes a clause from the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no *person* shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law"—and furthermore, that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by jury." This, in his judgment, clearly includes colored persons, and would render the proposed law utterly inoperative, on the ground of its unconstitutionality; and he quotes very copiously from the decisions of Courts in Kentucky and other Slave States, to sustain this opinion.

The Governor discovers sundry other objections to this bill,—one of which entitles him to the credit of special sagacity. It is that the enactment of such laws will only reawaken the waning public excitement on the subject of slavery, create new hostilities against the "institution," and excite fresh sympathy for the colored portion of the population. He thinks such legislation, therefore, clearly impolitic; and we think he is clearly right. Probably, upon reflection, a good many of the more sagacious public men of the Southern States will incline to agree with him.

Gov. S. concludes his Message by saying that "we are a mixed people." That is a very profound philosophical truth; though precisely what the Governor meant by it, he would probably be himself a little puzzled to explain. "Mixed" as we are, however, it is desirable that we should endeavor to preserve some sort of reputation as civilized human beings. The enactment of such laws as Gov. Stewart has wisely vetoed, would strengthen the belief which some of our good-natured European friends have already imbibed, that we are rapidly falling back into barbarism, and that we have already reached a point not more than one degree above the Hottentots.

Schemes for Abolishing Cheap Postage.—Ever since the reduction of postal rates from the former heavy impositions to the present reasonable scale, attempts have been constantly made to restore in some degree the former burden. None have been made with more unjust discrimination, however, than the plan recently reported in the Senate by Mr. Yulee, of Florida, from the Post-office Committee, for increasing the rates in that direction which will most heavily oppress those who contribute most largely for the support of the national mail department. The proposition is to double the postage now paid on drop letters delivered by carriers in large cities.

The aggravation of the injustice is greatly enhanced by the source from whence it emanates. It is a well-known fact that the Post-office North is a source of profit to the Government, while South it is so far a subject of expense as to make the postal receipts of the country in the aggregate fall short of the cost of the collection. A measure, therefore, for increasing impositions in such a way as to affect most seriously those who now pay the postage of the very section from which the proposition comes, is especially unjust and impolitic. It is true that large cities South, like Charleston and a few others, would bear a portion of the burden as well as New-York and other great Northern towns. But the inequality of such a tax on the two sections of the country, taken in the aggregate, is so obvious that even its authors must recognize the likeness of the proposal to that of the cock on the stable floor, who suggested to the horses "Now, let's all agree not to tread on each other's toes."

We object to any measure which proposes to tax more heavily than at present an establishment which has become a public necessity. If retrenchment is to be the order, let us begin to lop off the excrescences of constructive mileage, congressional franking, and the various schemes and contracts for public plunder, which constitute the real burdens of the department.

Macaulay on Democracy.—The admirers of Macaulay will be edified by a letter, which we publish in another column, giving his opinions concerning our model Republic. It is a good deal more emphatic than complimentary. Mr. Macaulay distrusts entirely the operation of universal suffrage, and predicts the most disastrous consequences from the attempt to carry on a Government upon that basis. His opinions are quite as decided, and quite as Anti-Democratic, as Alison's,—though he does not resort to the same perversions of fact to sustain them. We suspect this letter will abate considerably the enthusiasm which has pervaded the country for Mr. Macaulay.

Can Such Things Be?—We find the following most improbable statement in a late report of the proceedings of the British Parliament:

"Col. Patten made a statement to the House, that Mr. J. Pope Hennessy had neglected to attend a Railway Committee, of which he was a member, and by which the parties had been put to an expense of £400; and the honorable member was ordered to attend forthwith in his place in the House."

The House of Commons is said to resemble the House of Representatives. We need say nothing more to show how preposterously unlikely it is that any such transaction should ever have really occurred.

Acknowledgments.

We have received the following donations for the relief of the poor widow whose case was mentioned in the Times of Thursday morning:

From G.	$3 00	Nemo	$2 00
Anonymous	10 00	Anonymous	5 00
From C.	1 00	Wm. S.	2 50
From N. L.	2 00	E. F.	5 00
From W.	1 00	A bundle of clothing.	
Edward	2 00	Total	$34 50

France and the French.—Prof. John McMullen, principal of the popular school for boys at No. 900 Broadway, delivered a public lecture last evening in the lecture-room of his Institute, upon the subject of "France and the French." The lecture was composed principally of reminiscences of travel in France, in which the geographical, historical and architectural features of the country, and the social manners and customs of the people, were sketched in a pleasant way, and to the evident delight and edification of a large audience of the pupils of the lecturer and their friends.

Amusements.

The theatres this week have been more remarkable for consistency than success. They have adhered to their programmes, and braved alike the weather and public indifference. At Wallack's Theatre, the "Romance of a Poor Young Man" has drawn the best houses. People who saw it on its production begin to take a fresh interest in its continued success, and desire to see it again. There are strangers, moreover, in the City, who cannot resist the fascination of this modern instance of a lover's leap. At the Winter Garden Miss BATEMAN is still the attraction, and "Evangeline," the best produced play of the season, attracts a select class of admirers. Miss LAURA KEENE has remained true to Mr. BOUCICAULT'S latest production, "Vanity Fair," notwithstanding the notable indifference of the public. An Irish drama from the prolific pen of the same writer is to be the next novelty. Something of the same sort will be produced on Monday by Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS at Niblo's Garden—artists who enjoy the best patronage of the public, and defy the elements as successfully as they do criticism. The new play is called "Willie Riley, or Not Guilty," and is further described as a tale of Munster.

Of foolish speculations in Broadway we have had enough. Of sensible ones the latest and best is the establishment of a German dramatic company at the snug quarters of the French Theatre. With a Teutonic population numerically stronger than any other not claiming the English as its vernacular, it is almost a reproach that such an enterprise has not been undertaken long before, especially when it is remembered that the stadt Theatre in another part of the town has set the example and met with due encouragement and success. All the arguments that can be advanced in favor of the practical usefulness of a French theatre are double applicable with regard to a German one. Commercially considered, the value of the language can scarcely be overestimated, and in every other point of view there are so many enjoyable advantages in thus having an opportunity of effecting a sort of study in the recreative hours of evening that no man of sense or education will be indifferent to them. Apart from the support which the theatre may hope to receive from the better classes of our German fellow-citizens, there is, we believe, sufficient appreciation of the object of the enterprise to insure for it a very large patronage from the American public. The first performance was given on Wednesday evening, when the drama of "Matilde" was performed in a very creditable manner. The company already numbers some of the best approved members of the German theatrical profession, and Mr. FALLENBACH, in his inaugural speech, announced that others of greater prominence would be engaged if there was but an indication of due encouragement. The theatre was crowded, and the performances passed off to the entire satisfaction of the audience. In the full expectation that Americans will lend their support to this establishment, we may here, in their behalf, protest against the prices of admission, which seem to be somewhat onerous. At the best theatres in New-York, such as Wallack's and the Winter Garden, the standard is 50 cents for a reserved seat, a few chairs only being reserved at a higher price. At the German Theatre the price is doubled. During the first excitement of a well conducted novelty, the greedy public may overlook this new tax on its purse, but in the end it will tell injuriously on the interests of the management; and it would, therefore, be good policy, we submit, to correct the evil while there is yet merit in doing so. If Americans will not pay a dollar for a decent seat, we see no reason why Germans should be expected to do so.

At the French Theatre, a very powerful drama, called "Le Sonneur de St. Paul," has been given with success, and will be repeated to-night for the second and last time.

The Philharmonic Society announces its fourth concert, to-night, at the Academy of Music. Madame GRAEVER-JOHNSON (pianist) and Signor PIETRO CENTEMERI (baritone) assist as soloists. Mr. BERGMANN will conduct on this occasion.

Mr. MAERETZEK'S preparations for his forthcoming campaign at the Winter Garden, are being pushed forward with the greatest activity. His best artists are already in the City. The orchestra and chorus are indulging in the pleasing routine of rehearsals, and the scenic artists of the Winter Garden are busily employed in preparing scenery for the new operas which Mr. MAERETZEK intends to produce. The Spring season will consist of about thirty-four performances. We have not yet received information as to what will be played on the opening night. All Mr. MAERETZEK'S artists are so well versed in their business that there is scarcely a work in the Italian repertoire which they cannot give at a moment's notice. Madame FABBRI is probably one of the best-educated musicians that has ever visited America, and Signor ERANI is said to know and sing every opera equally well.

MUSIC COMMERCIALLY CONSIDERED.—The following letter, lately received by the well-known music publishers, WM. HALL & SON, is one of the coolest commercial documents we have yet seen. It may answer as a model for delinquent debtors in the Great West:

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, March 3, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be able to inform you that at last accounts my respected father was alive and in good health, bodily, though in the last stages of the disease generally known "out west" as the "shorts."—becau arily. He is at present on his way to Pike's Peak, and should ne be successful, will no doubt take great pleasure in liquidating your demands against him; though from my knowledge of his affairs, I have no hesitancy in stating that at the present time he "will not be able to do anything" whatever in that direction.

He will no doubt feel quite pleased at your flattering allusion to your "great faith in his honor,"—which I shall communicate to him in my next,—and will of course do all in his power to sustain your faith—that being a family failing.

The miscellaneous attractions of the City are both numerous and attractive. Mrs. ELLEN KEY BLUNT announces a repetition of her successful readings from the poets to-night at the Historical Library. The model of Solomon's Temple—a curious instance of modern mechanical exhaustiveness—is still on exhibition in Ninth-street, and will repay a visit. Mr. GOUPIL, in the same neighborhood, announces the arrival of a new picture called "The First Day of Worship of the Pilgrim Fathers." He has several other works on view which will repay an examination. Mr. MELBY, brother of the celebrated marine artist, has some compositions here. The Chamber Concert Union announces its second concert for Tuesday next. The first concert, although marred by disappointment, was comparatively successful. A concert, which is advertised as "brilliant," is to take place on the same evening at Hope Chapel. The artists who assist are new to this region, and will for that reason attract proper attention. Later in the week Mr. GUSTAV SATTER gives a concert (Thursday evening) at Dodworth Hall. The programme is peculiarly novel and attractive.

At the New-Bowery Theatre an attractive bill is provided for to-night.

Political Intelligence.

The American General Committee of this City has issued an address to the members of its party in this State, intended to rally them for the coming Presidential election. It rehearses the action of the party in 1856, and attributes its decline to the fact that it did not take an active and leading part in that contest, but avoided its issues and was content to hold a merely negative position. It still thinks that the party is strong and influential, and calls upon its members everywhere to prepare for the coming election.

The New-York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* learns that Mayor WOOD has addressed a circular to each of the delegates to the Charleston Convention, of which he gives the following copy:—it is, as will be seen, a new edition of his appeal before the last City election, slightly enlarged and modified:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I perceive with great gratification that your name is honored by being chosen as a delegate to Charleston for the State of ——.

I feel grateful that it is so. I am aware that your vote will only be given to a reliable national Democrat. I am a candidate for the office of President or Vice-President of the United States, and my name will be the strongest presented at Charleston. You may feel it to be your duty to vote for me for the first office until I am nominated.

The object of this letter, which is confidential, is to say that I am willing to be sacrificed for the good of the Democratic Party, and I wish you to understand distinctly that you are at liberty to withdraw your vote for me as President and vote for me for the Vice-Presidency. If elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties with a single eye to the public good. Upon this principle alone I am a candidate, and ask your support. Yours truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The National Executive Central Committee of the Constitutional Union Party, at a late meeting, resolved upon the 5th of May next as the day for holding the Convention of that party, for the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The place for the meeting of the Convention is the city of Baltimore.

Constitutional Union men in each State are invited to elect to said Convention delegates equal in number to the electoral vote to which this State is entitled.

The Convention will assemble at the hour of 12 of the day named. By order of the Committee.

F. W. WALKER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1860.

FROM ALBANY.

A Conference Committee on the Railroad Toll Bill.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 23.

Several petitions to reduce the milk tariff on the Harlem Railroad were presented.

Three New-York City railroad bills were then reported for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. PROSSER reported favorably the bill providing for the payment of the interest on canal drafts.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

To create the new county of Conhocton.

To amend the act to encourage improvement in the breeds of domestic animals.

To appoint Commissioners to lay out a portion of New-York above One Hundred and Forty-fifth street.

To amend the law of divorce, by a vote of 19 to 10.

To amend the act relative to the sale of stamped bottles.

To appoint Deputy Inspectors of Gas-metres.

The President announced Messrs. P. P. MURPHY, GRANT and TRUMAN as a Select Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the Railroad Toll bill. A majority of this Committee favors the House bill.

Messrs. HAMMOND and SPINOLA advocated reconsideration of the motion adopted yesterday authorizing the Committee of Conference, on the ground that the presiding officer had no right arbitrarily to overrule the sentiment of the Senate as expressed in their vote yesterday refusing to recede from the Senate bill.

In order to reach the resolutions so as to introduce a motion to reconsider, the intervening orders of business were laid on the table by a vote of 18 to 14, thus evincing a determination on the part of the Senate to recall the Conference Committee.

When the third reading of bills was reached, the President declared that this could not be laid on the able without a two-thirds vote in favor of it.

This decision delays the action on the motion to reconsider for the present.

A long and stormy debate was had in the Senate. The majority strongly denounced the action of the presiding officer in favoring the Conference Committee adverse to the expressed views of the Senate. It was claimed that the appointment of a Committee in favor of the House bill, if not designed to defeat "tolls" altogether, was calculated to do so, as the House bill would only be again reported to the Senate, and again rejected, and nothing would then be done.

At 3 P. M. a vote was taken on the motion to strike Mr. TRUMAN'S name from the Committee. This was carried 19 to 12, and a motion to insert Mr. SESSIONS' name carried by a still larger majority.

The Committee now stands, Messrs. P. P. MURPHY, GRANT and SESSIONS.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill to provide for the State Board of Claims.

The bill to secure the public peace on the Sabbath was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. KETHAM presented a remonstrance against the Harbor Masters' bill, signed by 63 persons engaged in the freighting business on the Hudson River.

On motion of Mr. HAMMOND, the rule that no bill shall be ordered to the third reading, without passing through the Committee of the Whole, was rescinded for the balance of the session.

On motion of Mr. FISHER, a Grinding Committee of Eight was appointed to move forward bills, except such as appropriate money or grant railroad franchises.

The bill relative to the land under water in front of the City of Brooklyn was recommitted for amendment.

The bill to prevent fraud in the transfer of stock was debated, and progress reported.

The bill to provide for the publication of election notices in fifteen papers in New-York City was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY reported a bill to protect the contractors in removing the Diamond Reef in the harbor of New-York, from interference or damage from vessels. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 23.

Mr. A. SMITH made a minority report against the proposed amendments of the New-York City Charter, charging that the bill was a measure not having its origin in the House, but concocted by Mayor WOOD and the Republican Comptroller of the City, who agree to divide the power of patronage between them, and trust to the Republican majority of the Legislature to guard their joint interest. The report reviews ably the condition of the City Government, and argues that the proposed amendments are not in the interest of the City.

The Governor sent in a message vetoing the clause of the New-York tax-levy, appropriating $193,521 for Commissioners of Records. The whole bill was returned, with a recommendation to the House to reconsider the objectionable item.

THE SPEAKER—The question before the House is—Shall the bill pass despite the veto of the Governor?

A debate sprang up on the constitutional point, whether the House could now reconsider the vote, and amend the bill, but a vote was eventually put on the passage over the Governor's veto.

Mr. CONKLING strongly urged the House to refuse to pass the bill, stating his intention to revive it again immediately in another form. A vote was taken amidst much excitement and the veto sustained; the motion being lost by 56 to 60.

Mr. FISHER called up the majority report adverse to the bill to limit the fare to one cent between New-York and Brooklyn.

The vote agreeing with the report was reconsidered after a protracted and spirited debate.

Mr. BRIGGS then moved to substitute the minority report in favor of the bill for the majority report.

Before the question was put, the House took a recess till 4 o'clock.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that that body insists on its amendments to the Railroad Toll bill, and asking a Committee of Conference.

Mr. FLAGLER moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed. Carried.

Messrs. Flagler, Wiley, Collins, French and Fulton were then appointed a Committee on the part of the House.

The first annual report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department was received.

The Ten Governors of the New York Almshouse sent in a copy of their last annual report, in reply to the resolution of inquiry adopted by the Assembly.

Mr. COOPER deemed the reply evasive and unsatisfactory, and moved the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Department. He said such an investigation was demanded by the people.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the motion on the ground that it would entail an expense of $5,000 on the State when the information could be obtained without it.

The motion was laid on the table.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of claim bills.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to abolish capital punishment was then taken up.

Mr. ROBINSON spoke in favor of the bill, repudiating the scripture argument used by the opponents of the bill. The end and aim of punishment was prevention of crime. Punishment was only justifiable to this extent. To go beyond the boundary was to seek to gratify a desire of vengeance. He argued that perpetual punishment would be as effective as the death penalty in prevention of the crimes of arson and murder. Fear of death never deters murder, for when that crime is committed, the fiercest passion of human nature is excited, and personal safety is disregarded. He believed that crime would be more effectually prevented and the public good promoted by the abolishment of the death penalty.

Messrs. ARCULARIUS, POWELL and COUGHMAN spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. WILEY made an able argument against the bill.

Mr. FINCH also spoke against the abolishment of the death penalty, and offered a substitute for the bill, which provides that the death penalty shall only be inflicted for treason and murder in the first degree. Murder in the first degree is defined as murder of a person by assassination, or any other willful, deliberate, premeditated killing, or murder while perpetrating arson, rape, robbery, burglary. The jury is to find in the verdict whether the murder be in the first or second degree. No person to be executed within one year after the sentence, nor until the Governor issues a warrant for the execution.

Mr. MILLIKEN supported the substitute.

After a long debate the motion to substitute Mr. FINCH'S bill was lost—41 to 51.

The bill was then, at 11 P. M., ordered to a third reading—59 to 28.

Adjourned.

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Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting. UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Gents' Dress Hats, Fashions for Spring.
STANDARD PRICE THREE DOLLARS. London and Paris Styles for Young Gents. WM. BANTA, Hatter, No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster.

What is it? What is it?
Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

By Visiting Rogers & Raymond's
New Broadway Clothing Store, heads of families may see the largest, the most elegant, and by far the cheapest assortment of boys' Spring Clothing opened this season. No. 214 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

OFFICE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, March 23, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: The statement in our last issue of the 24th inst., to the effect that a suit recently pending between E. Howe, Jr., and Ladd, Webster & Co., involving the validity of certain sewing machine patents had been decided in favor of the former, is incorrect, so far as Ladd, Webster & Co. are concerned, as no such trial against them has taken place. The case referred to by us was one in Equity, brought by Howe against Williams *et al.* The only suit in which Ladd, Webster & Co. have been engaged, so far as we know, is that recently decided in their favor in Baltimore, a report of which we give in our paper of the 10th inst.
MUNN & CO.

A CARD.

A report having been circulated that a suit has been pending between Ladd, Webster & Co. and myself, involving the validity of my patent, the object of this is to state that Ladd, Webster & Co. have a full license from me to make, sell and use sewing machines under my patent of 1846, and that no suit of any kind is pending between us. ELIAS HOWE, JR.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite the Church.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Phalon & Son's "Snow-white Oriental CREAM" for whitening and beautifying the complexion. Warranted in no way injurious. No lady should be without it. Observe that every bottle has the proprietors' name blown in the glass. For sale everywhere. PHALON & SON, No. 619 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand, wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Every Day Young Men and Others receive advice by means of phrenological examinations at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, as to proper pursuits, how to control the passions and make the most of themselves, which advice is worth vastly more than a mere fortune.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand, by L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Chas. S. Little, Agent, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c., has removed from No 300 Broadway to No. 172 Water-st., near Burling-slip. Will occupy No. 59 Fulton-st. after June 1.

Saratoga Empire Spring Water.—Dépôt removed from No 410 Broadway to No 13 John-st., where we are now receiving the water fresh from the Spring. G. W. WESTON & CO.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

DIED.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 22, JOHN MARSHALL aged 61 years.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 40 Bedford-st., on Saturday morning, March 24, to Hyde Park, Dutchess County, for interment.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 22, ELIZABETH, wife of Peter B. Knapp, aged 40 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place, from her late residence, 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Catskill.

TONELIER.—In this City, on Thursday, March 22, SARAH, wife of Dr. J. S. L. Tonelier.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 325 West 32d-st.

STARR.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 23, TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 23, MARSH TAYLOR, President of the New-York Bank for Savings, in the 91st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

MCCAFFERTY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 23, SARAH, daughter of the late M. McCafferty, of Albany, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 241 Pacific st., on Saturday, March 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

STRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 23, after a long and severe illness, ADELE A. STRONG, in the 20th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers-in-law, Geo. A. Hickcox and Dr. L. Slade, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, March 24, at 2 o'clock, from No. 197 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Broadalbin, Fulton County, N. Y., for interment.

FLINT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 23, MARY JOSEPHINE, aged 1 year, 4 months and 14 days, daughter of William and Maria Antoinette Flint, after a short illness.

The funeral will take place this day (Saturday) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 46 Middagh-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CROMWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 23, MARIA, daughter of the late David Cromwell, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother in-law, Aaron Field, No 136 Hicks st., on First Day, (Sunday,) March 25, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cornwall for interment.

WHITTINGHAM.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, March 23, after a short illness, Mr. CHARLES A. WHITTINGHAM, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 25, from his late residence No. 36 South 3d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BLACKWOOD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, March 23, MARY TEEL, twin daughter of B. G. and Rebecca Blackwood, aged 2 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, March 25, from the residence of her parents, No. 68 Garden-st., Hoboken, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEE.—At West Farms, on Friday, March 23, ANDREW LEE, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, in the above village, on Sunday, March 25, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

LEE.—At New-Windsor, on Thursday, March 22, at his residence, LEONARD HORACE LEE, son of the late Leonard Lee, aged 28 years.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MANSFIELD.—At Cohoes, on the morning of Saturday, March 10, SARAH B. LEWIS, wife of L. W. Mansfield, in the 26th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 141, March 23, 1860.
52, 35, 38, 18, 24, 3, 57, 68, 60, 71, 58, 55.
Class No. 142, March 23, 1860.
62, 67, 26, 3, 1, 66, 2, 9, 17, 30, 75, 76, 64.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 23, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON, JOS. SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

PERSONS WISHING CLOTHING,
Will do well to call and examine one of the most extensive
NEW, TASTY AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF THE LATEST SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES
Of ready made ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other establishment in this City.
THE CUSTOM ROOM
Is stocked with fresh Goods from Europe, and is not surpassed as to style, fashion or cutting.
FURNISHING GOODS
TASTEFULLY SELECTED and in EVERY VARIETY. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is paid to the CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
In all cases where persons are not pleased their money will be returned. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA AND GLASS.
EBENEZER COLLAMORE,
No. 403 Broadway,
Is now offering the entire balance of his stock at extremely low prices, as the whole must be sold by the 20th of April.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions; also, SILVER and PLATED WARE for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest LONDON and GENEVA workmen.

MILLS' BOURBONIA
Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM BEAUTIFIES the complexion, removes pimples, sallowness, &c. No. 67 Walker-st. Beware of a vile imitation, under the name of "Snow White Oriental Cream," by the counterfeiters of Burnett's Cocoaine.

A GARDEN IN WINTER
can be obtained by planting all the choice evergreens.
FRUIT IN SUMMER
will grow abundantly on well-selected and well-planted fruit trees.
PLEASANT WALKS
all the growing year can be enjoyed, when the finest deciduous
TREES AND SHRUBS
meet the eye, and masses of fragrant roses scent the air. For all these, this is the planting season.
HARDY GRAPES for vineyards, and EXOTIC GRAPES for nurseries, should now be chosen. For catalogues of all these, and every plant for the garden, lawn or conservatory, apply at No. 3 Nassau-st., or to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.
MEMORANDA ON THE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS used in Engineering Construction. Compiled and Edited by J. R. WHILDEN, Civil Engineer, Washington, D. C.
1 vol. 12mo. Plates. 75 cents.
☞ Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
This day published by D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher and Bookseller, No. 192 Broadway.

"THE CATARACT,"
No. 499 Broadway, above Howard, second floor. Prices $12, $14, and $16, according to size. SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors and Manufacturers.

STARR'S Chemically Prepared GLUE,
For family use, 25c. per bottle, with brush. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured and for sale by Starr Glue Company, No. 81 Liberty-st.

BRYANT'S UNRIVALED STOMACH BITTERS,
As a mild and gentle tonic, is unequaled! In Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, loss of Appetite, a single trial will establish its virtues. Price $1 per bottle. Wholesale Dépôt NO. 8 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.

STODART PIANOS.
Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?
My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

CROUP! CROUP!! CROUP!!!
IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails, when used according to the directions. The lives of hundreds of children have been saved this year by it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists; Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
Is invaluable in cases of burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.
J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents, No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

HECKER'S FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal Saloons. Hecker's Farina Boilers, to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal st., near East Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *vid* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

HUNT'S LINIMENT—THE GREATEST PRODUCTION in medical science, challenges the world to produce a better and surer remedy for all external diseases. Send for a circular, or buy a bottle, and read what it has done. Prices 25c. and 50c. 139 Maiden-lane

R. R. R. WHEN SICK WHAT TO DO.
The sick, the bed-ridden, the cripple, the sufferer of pains, require immediate relief from their sufferings, and quick restoration to health. To accomplish this desideratum there are no medicines so certain, speedy and effectual as
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS AND RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
In perfecting these infallible medicines, Dr. RADWAY & CO. have expended OVER FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; and every chemist and physician who have used them, proclaim them to be the purest, safest and most effectual medicines in use.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.
The sudden changes of the weather induce Coughs, Colds, Influenza; Pains in the joints, side, back, breast; Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections. Those thus afflicted, if they will use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and swallow a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, are guaranteed immediate relief from their difficulties, and a speedy cure.
PREVAILING COMPLAINTS.
Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Smallpox, Congestion of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Bilious complaints, are prevailing to an alarming extent at present. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS and READY RELIEF, used according to the directions, will speedily cure every patient afflicted with these maladies.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
For Bronchitis, Consumption, Sores, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions, Chronic Dyspepsia, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is a positive curative.
IF IN PAIN,
A single application of Radway's Ready Relief to the part or parts of the body where the pain exists will afford immediate ease and comfort to the patient. Every family should keep a bottle of this infallible remedy near them. Radway's Remedies are purely vegetable, and RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are a positive substitute for calomel, mercury, and their kindred mineral poisons. They are superior to all other purgatives in use. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office, No. 23 John-st., New-York.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.

FAIR, CAREY & CO.,
No. 190 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.,
Importers of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines and Cigars, of the Choicest Brands.
SCOTCH WHISKIES:
Glenlivat, Jura and Islay.
IRISH WHISKIES:
Mehan's Londonderry and Wise's Cork.
BASS' AND ALLSOPP'S BURTON ALES,
STEEL'S EDINBURGH ALE,
BARCLAY & PERKINS' LONDON PORTER,
GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER,
AND AMERICAN ALES,
ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLES.
WINES:
CHAMPAGNE, PORT, SHERRY.
BURGUNDY AND MADEIRA.
The brother of our Partner, Mr. Pearse, is in Europe, and purchases for
FAIR, CAREY & CO.,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail, Liquor Merchants, No. 190 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

A PERFECT FITTING
FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, FROM PARIS, 257 BROADWAY.
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MADE TO MEASURE,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS!
Made of New-York Mills Muslin, and fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each. Also, the very best Shirts that can be made, $2 each.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
WARD, from London, No. 387 Broadway, upstairs, between White and Walker sts.

GRAND NATIONAL UNION MASS MEETING,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26 1860.
The Young Men's National Union Club, of this City, will hold a Grand National Union Mass Meeting, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 26, when
Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON, of Tennessee,
Hon. GEO. S. HILLIARD, of Massachusetts,
Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee,
Hon. WILLIAM DUER, of New York,
Will address the citizens of New York upon the present crisis in the affairs of the Republic. All patriotic and Union-loving men are cordially invited to be present. The Club have secured the services of the new and splendid band of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) and also the distinguished vocalist, Dr. Chas. Alexander Guilmette, who will, in the course of the evening, sing several National airs.
Admittance and Seats Free.
By order of the Young Men's National Union Club,
GEO. A. HALSEY, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
The Executive Committee cordially approve

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Case of Mistaken Identity.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE—THE PRISONER FOUND GUILTY, AND SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON FOR EIGHT YEARS—HE ASSERTS HIS INNOCENCE.

The United States vs. *James S. Williams.*—Judge BETHUNE charged the Jury in this case yesterday morning. He said there was no variance between the evidence and the indictment, and that the objection of the prisoner's counsel to the indictment, that there could be no conviction on the charge of having taken from the Post-office a letter containing a promissory note, because the note was not sufficiently described in the indictment, was not a valid one in this case. It was necessary, in order to convict the respondent, to prove that, at some time previous to the filing of the indictment, and within two years, he took a letter from the Post-office, not addressed to himself, and in violation of law. In the first place, it was necessary for Government to prove that such a letter was mailed and in the Post-office, and regularly under the charge of the officers of that Department. In the second place, it was necessary to prove that it was taken from the office in violation of law and without right. And, in the third place, it was necessary to satisfy the jury that this respondent was the person who thus took the letter. All the evidence introduced subsequent to that period was only important as tending to fix the offence on the respondent. It was proved that a note for $3,000 was made by F. A. Williams, indorsed by Charles Johnson, payable at three months, which was mailed to the Bank of Norwalk on the 12th or 13th of December, or sent by Express. There was little doubt that it was received at the Bank. There was no conflicting evidence on that point. It was proved that the note was remailed to F. A. Williams, with a letter telling him that the Bank could not discount the note at three months, but if it was changed to a two months note the Bank would; and that a letter with the words "From the Norwalk Bank" printed on it, was received in the Post-office in this City, and laid out to be advertised, and that a letter directed to F. A. Williams was advertised on the 23d December, as charged. It was proved that some one brought a note, altered from a three to a two months' note, to Adams' Express Company, and wrote some lines on a sheet of paper, signed it "F. A. Williams," and sent it by the Express to the bank; that the letter and note were received; that the net proceeds of the note, after deducting discount and expenses—$2,971—was, on the 27th of December, sent by the Express Company to the address of F. A. Williams, New-York; "that it was delivered to the same person who had called before, and his receipt taken; and that neither F. A. Williams nor Charles Johnson took a letter containing the note from the post-office, or saw it after it was inclosed to Norwalk. Therefore the conclusion would seem to be irresistible that some one tortuously took the letter containing the note from the Post-office, and probably there would be as little doubt but that the person who presented the note on the 24th December, at the Express Office, and received the money in exchange on the 28th, was the same person who tortuously took the letter from the Post-office. So that it probably came down to this point: Who was the person who presented that note to the Express Office on the 24th of December, and obtained the money on the 28th? The Judge recalled the evidence upon which the prosecution rested; the testimony that the respondent was in the habit of examining the list of advertised letters; that he frequently inquired at the Post-office for letters directed to men named Williams, with different christian names from his own; that he had received one letter there not addressed to him; and that he was the man who took the note to the Express Office. He presented the evidence brought by the respondent to meet some of this testimony, and commented upon the absence of evidence for the defence in some cases. The Court then adverted to the proof of handwriting, going to identify that on the paper written by the person who called at the Express Office on the 24th of December with the handwriting of Britton and Simpson, [now acknowledged to be the same with the respondent,] and to the circumstance that Williams on the 5th of January deposited $1,000 in the Citizen's Bank, in the name of James Simpson, and $1,500 in the Bowery Bank, on the 30th of December, in the names of John Britton, Henry Britton and Mary Britton. The reason for using feigned names was stated by the respondent's counsel to be that he had received this money from lottery offices and for electioneering purposes, which being contrary to the law of the State, he feared he would lose the money if deposited in his own name. Of this reason the jury should judge, as also of the testimony of Lawson and Doyle, lottery dealers, that they had each paid him in the neighborhood of $500 about this time. These men kept no accounts, and had no means of fixing the time, except from recollection. The jury were to consider whether the defendant had explained in a satisfactory manner his possession of this large sum of money in December and January—he being shown to have worked as a carver for from $6 to $9 a week. Lastly, the Court received the testimony of Messrs. McMenemy and Hewlett, to prove an *alibi*; and the evidence of the Government in rebuttal. While the experience of Courts had led them to regard that species of defence with great suspicion, yet it was the duty of the jury to consider it and give it whatever weight they thought it deserved. They were to say, from all the evidence, whether they were satisfied, beyond reasonable doubt, that the respondent took the letter, as charged, from the post-office; and if they came to that conclusion it was their duty to find him guilty.

After the jury had retired, some discussion arose as to whether the exhibits in the cause should be handed to the jury for inspection. The Judge decided that they should, except one or two, which he thought improper to go to them.

The jury returned, after half an hour's absence, with a verdict of Guilty.

Later in the day Mr. Dwight moved for sentence in the case of Jas. S. Williams. Mr Ridgway, the only one of his counsel who was present, stated to the Court that Mr. Busteed was then in the middle of a trial in one of the other Courts, and that Mr. Clinton had left Court after the jury retired, and he did not know where he was; that there had been no consultation among the counsel for the defence as to what course was best to be pursued, but he moved the Court for a stay of proceedings for ten days to enable them to prepare a bill of exceptions.

The Judge said that there were no exceptions taken except upon the merest technicalities; that if there had been any exception going to the merits at all, he should feel justified in granting the delay—but as it was, if a motion was to be made for a new trial, he was ready to hear it at once, and would delay five minutes to send for the other counsel.

Mr. Ridgway said it was not possible to get a counsel in to argue the motion on the spot, and he was not ready to do so himself, and again urged the stay of proceedings, which the Judge refused.

The Clerk then asked Williams if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Williams rose and spoke, somewhat incoherently, and sometimes with broken voice, substantially as follows:

Your Honor, I have a few words to say in this respect. The Government in this case has called for a sacrifice in respect to the crime perpetrated at the Post-office, and I have been convicted. They have, by this verdict, five sacrifices. I have an aged mother now lying on her death-bed almost, and I have four small children, motherless, though their mother is living. I state before all here, and before God my Maker, that there is not a man within the sound of my voice more innocent of this charge than I am. I say it boldly, perhaps defiantly. I have had trouble, no one knows how much; I have been compelled to take my own family relatives and turn them away for the course of action they have taken in my house. The party from whom this charge emanated has not been brought forward but they say that the information came from some one of my family; but I am convicted without being confronted with my accuser. For myself, I don't care—I care only for my children and my mother; my children, one of them but six months old, and deserted by its mother when it was but three weeks old. What is to become of them? I am not a hard-hearted man. I stand here as innocent a man as any in this Court. I never knew what it was to have a father. I have struggled along through this world as well as I could. I have supported my family, and my mother and my sister; but my little children—who is going to care for them and protect them? It is on their account that I appeal to the sympathy of the Court. If there are any extenuating circumstances—anything by reason of which you can do it—I ask you to suspend sentence till you return here again, and give me time to get some one to take care of my children, and to close up some little matters. If I had any friend to consult with; my counsel, they stand in a different relation; I thank them from the bottom of my heart for what they have done for me; but I have no one to counsel with about this matter. But I am doomed. I am to be shut up in the State Prison, and leave my little children. It is more than any one of you know how to bear. I have gone through more than any one can tell since my family was broken up.

Williams here digressed into remarks about his wife and some of the witnesses against him, but the Judge checked him, with the remark that he was wandering from the subject, and he proceeded:

I admit it. I only ask of your Honor to suspend sentence for ten days, that I may close up my little matters and care for my children. You have a family. You are a father, perhaps; and I appeal to you to grant me this favor—if it lies in your Honor's power to grant me this indulgence—for my children's sake, and for my mother's sake.

The Court—James Williams, you have been indicted by a Grand Jury for having taken a letter from the Post-office; you have been tried by a jury of your countrymen; you have been defended by able counsel with singular ability, and all that could be done for your defence has been done. If there were any doubt upon the questions raised at the trial, the Court would be willing to grant a delay. But no such questions were raised. The exceptions taken are as to the merest technicalities. The jury have found a verdict against you, and the Court has now to say what they have not said before, that the Court does not see how they could have found any other verdict.

Williams—One moment, Sir.

The Court—No, Sir. The evidence shows that you have been connected with Post-office affairs for several years, and that this was a deep-laid plan. It shows on your part cunning, hardihood, even effrontery. The sentence of the Court is that you be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for the term of eight years and pay a fine of one dollar.

Williams was completely broken down by his sentence, and with a cry of "Oh! my children! my children!" he burst into tears and covered his face with his hands. In a few minutes, however, he recovered his self-possession and was led away.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

Several prisoners were arraigned. Among them was Capt. Mallett, of the ship *John Cottle*, indicted for the murder of Mr. Perry, the mate of the ship. Capt. Mallett, by his counsel, Benedict, Burr and Benedict, waived the reading of the indictment, and pleaded not guilty.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JURY.

The United States vs *George Brown.*—Mr. Ridgway, the counsel for the prisoner, stated to the Court that he desired to make a motion for a new trial in this case, on the ground that one of the jury men, by whom he was convicted, was disqualified from serving, by being more than 60 years old. The Judge said that the question was one of some importance, and he had not sufficient time now before his departure to give it full consideration, and if counsel felt disposed to raise the question, it had better lie over until his return here, week after next.

SENTENCES.

John N. Curtis, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was called up for sentence, and having nothing to say in his own behalf, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for five years, and to a fine of $1.

Daniel H. Palmer, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for stealing letters from the Post-office, was next brought up. It will be recollected that he was caught taking letters from the new lamp-post mail-boxes, by means of a duplicate key. He was asked if he had anything to say, and answered: "May it please the Court, I have to say that I am guilty of the offence, and am heartily sorry and penitent for it. I owned up to everything when I was caught, and related all about it to my employers, and gave up everything I had taken, besides $73 of my own money, which now remains in the hands of the Post-office authorities. I have a wife and family, and if your honor would suspend judgment in this case I will leave the country for a length of time, and lead hereafter an honest and godly life."

The Judge said, You have been indicted for stealing letters from the Post-office. You have pleaded guilty, and thus have saved the Government from the trouble and expense of a trial. Your case is one that would appeal to the sympathies of the Court, if it were one in which it were permitted to the Court to exercise them. You request sentence to be suspended, but there is no pardoning power in the Court. The Court has only a discretion as to the extent of the punishment. Learning that you are a young man; that this is your first offence, and that you have confessed your crime, the Court is disposed to be lenient with you. The highest sentence is imprisonment for ten years, the lowest two years. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for two years and six months.

Palmer's wife was in Court, and wept bitterly on hearing the sentence of her husband.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

McIntyre and Tucker Indicted for an Attempt to Bribe Alderman Brady—Trial and Conviction of Ranney, the Gift-book Agent, on a Charge of Swindling.

The first case disposed of yesterday was that of Isidora Smith, a young colored girl, confederate of Malvina Francis, who was tried and convicted on Thursday of grand larceny. She had robbed her mistress, a Mrs. Henry, residing at No. 854 Broadway, of jewelry, wearing apparel and an opera glass, valued altogether at $200. Malvina was convicted, and yesterday Isidora, taking warning thereby, pleaded guilty. She was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for two years.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a heavy batch of indictments, among which was one against James McLoughlin for misdemeanor, in "premeditating a dog-fight." This McLoughlin was placed on trial on the same charge on Tuesday last, when, after the jury was impanneled, his counsel moved to quash the indictment on the ground that "premeditation" was not shown. Judge RUSSELL acceded thereto with no show of reluctance, and the indictment was quashed. A new indictment has now been found. Judge RUSSELL, upon the application of the District-Attorney, had to issue a bench warrant for McLoughlin's rearrest. He will not be again brought up this term before the City Judge, but next term before the Recorder, when the indictment will not be quashed.

The Grand Jury also indicted James McIntyre and Joseph C. Tucker for an alleged attempt to bribe Alderman Brady to vote in the Board of Aldermen for the appointment of Gideon J. Tucker, late of the *Daily News*, to the Presidency of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The particulars of this alleged attempt, from the publicity given to it at the time Alderman Brady made the *expose* at a meeting of the Board, and in subsequent correspondence in the newspapers, must be fresh in the reader's memory. Mr. McIntyre appeared in Court and gave bail in the sum of $4,000. Mr. Gershon Cohen becoming his bondsman. At the adjournment of the Court Mr. Tucker had not been heard from. Some accounts said he was about the City; others, that he was gone to the West Indies.

Wm. Hawes, a policeman, was fined $25 for an assault on two medical students.

Adolphus Ranney, the Broadway book agent, was placed at the bar, charged under the first section of the act of 1853, entitled "An act to suppress gross frauds and mock auctions," with obtaining money by means of a gross fraud from John Hock, a German, residing at No. 143 Forsyth street on Nov. 4, 1859. Ranney, it appeared, advertised in the *Staats Zeitung*, of this City, offering situations to persons in need of employment. Hock, having more time on his hands than he know what to do with—being, in short, without employment of any kind, applied to Ranney for one of these situations at his disposal; Ranney told him his duty would consist in selling, or endeavoring to sell, books and jewelry in this State and New-Jersey; that he would have to collect money for such sales, and to act, in every respect, as a trustworthy, honest man, for which service, he was to receive $50 per month, with all expenses paid; Hock bit at the chance "like a cock at a gooseberry;" but one thing was wanting before the bargain was concluded; Ranney must have security. Hock would have the handling of many of Ranney's dollars—*ergo*, to be on the safe side, Hock, being a stranger, must leave with Ranney $100 as security. Hock did so, and, *hinc illæ lachrymæ*, was never employed, so he alleged, by Ranney; never took books or jewelry through the Empire State, or left the United States and went to Jersey. He complained against Ranney. His complaint got into the papers. A crowd sprang up who said they had suffered in the same manner, and a shower of indictments against Ranney was the result. Several of these victims appeared yesterday and corroborated Hock, by detailing their separate griefs. Ranney's counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., and Mr. Garvin, from Oswego County, called no witnesses for the defence, but contented themselves with excepting to the Act of 1853, under which Ranney was tried. It was not, Mr. Brady said, an act for the punishment of private frauds, as between man and man, but of public frauds, as of mock auctions, using false weights, &c. Moreover there were clerical errors in the indictment, &c. The end of the case thus far is the conviction of Ranney, who, on the motion of the District-Attorney, was committed to the City Prison. The case is what the lawyers term a nice one. Mr. Brady will immediately proceed in another Court with a bill of exceptions, and try to show that Mr. Ranney acted in good faith towards the complainants, and did not intend to cheat them.

Action Against a School-Teacher.

ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON A DISMISSED SCHOLAR.

Donahon vs. *Eupraes Hurst.*—This was an action by the plaintiff, as guardian of his infant child, against the defendant, who is Principal of Ward School No. 18, of the Nineteenth Ward, for an assault and battery alleged to have been perpetrated by the defendant, in chastising the boy for bad behavior.

It is alleged that the boy had been expelled from school some time previous for some misbehavior or neglect of duty ascribed to him by the defendant.

The evidence on behalf of the plaintiff went to show that on the last day of July last the boy was passing the school-house, and was called by the son of the janitor to aid in washing the yard with the Croton hose. After so doing he went in a rear room to dry his clothes, and as averred, while he was standing there, the defendant came along and took him by the collar and led him to the door, saying nothing until that point was reached, when he told the boy he was going to take him up stairs to flog him. The boy, fearing this ordeal, sprang to the banister, and would not let go. A struggle ensued, the boy holding fast to the banister, until by a grasp at his clothing by the defendant, the lad's coat and shirt were stripped over his head, and he left naked. These circumstances constituted the assault complained of.

Many of these allegations were controverted by the defence.

The Court instructed the jury that the case was with them as a question of fact, and a verdict of $250 was given for plaintiff.

D. B. Taylor, for plaintiff; Richard Busteed, for defendant.

Habeas Corpus Extraordinary.

Application of Phœbe Ann Holmes.—This was an application by a colored servant girl for an order of the Court, in pursuance of a writ of *habeas corpus*, that John T. Brown, the father of an illegitimate child of which she was the mother, deliver over to her the care and custody of her offspring. She complained that the child was a boy about five years of age, and that he was wrongfully detained from her by Brown, who had spirited the lad away to New-Jersey to get him beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. She claimed the lad as "Eugene Peterson Holmes." The respondent made his return to the writ, admitting that the boy was illegitimate, and that the relator was the mother thereof, but he averred that the relator resigned the boy to him, and that he only of the two was able to take care of the child. He also averred that the boy was sent to New-Jersey about four months ago, and placed in the care of a friend of his to be reared, and that he was not taken there to evade process of the Court. He also set forth that the relator was a servant in a house of prostitution in this City, and was unfit to have the care of the boy. He was a porter in the employ of an Express Company of this City, and perfectly able to take care of the child; but he was perfectly willing to produce the child in Court if the Justice thought it necessary, and would grant time for that purpose. He denied that the child's name was Eugene Peterson Holmes, but asserted with the pride of a progenitor that the name of the child was Eugene Peterson Brown.

The matter, which was before Justice SUTHERLAND at Chambers, was finally put over until Saturday at 12 M.

Stephen Reed for relator; Wm. H. De Lancy, Jr., for respondent.

The "Omnibus" Suit.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Robert Schuyler.*—The proceedings in this case yesterday were of little or no general interest. Nearly the whole session was occupied in proving, one after another, the transfers of shares of stock in the Company made by Robert Schuyler, as those transfers appeared entered on the books.

Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

No other cause will be called for trial from the General Trial Term Calendar this term.

All jurors impanneled in the Superior Court for the present term are directed to meet in the Superior Court building, corner of Chesnut and Centre streets, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

The Calendar of short causes will be called on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Application of Malloy.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Sheldon vs *Oliver.*—Order granted.

Application of Crowley—Same order.

Foote vs. *Silk Manufacturing Company.*—Same order.

Schlam vs. *Schlam.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Thompson vs. *Smith.*—Motion granted without costs

Application of Perine.—Order granted.

In the matter of the Mayor, &c., in relation to taking a public place for a new Reservoir.—Order of reference granted.

Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society vs. *Fitzpatrick.*—Order for the payment of surplus granted.

Hall vs. *Meeres and others*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Powell* vs. *Cushing*—Case settled, except as to charge, (which will be performed by counsel as suggested in the proposed case,) left with clerk.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Savage* vs *Murphy.*—Conveyance set aside as fraudulent against the judgment debtors, and the prayer of the complaint granted.

Hilker vs. *Hatherne.*—Judgment to be settled upon two days notice.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. C. E. Baylor, of New-Orleans, and Major Benjamin McCulloch, in relation to the best firearms for the South. The Major says that Belgium furnishes good arms, and adds that if the bill now pending before Congress allowing the States to purchase arms from the General Government, does not pass, he is decidedly in favor of seeing if the arms required by the South cannot be manufactured to order in Belgium.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal is to be opened on the 10th of May.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, March 23, 1860.

MEATS.

The demand has been limited. Prices have not varied materially.

Beef, sides, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	10	@	16
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb	9	@	15
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	13	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, carcasses, ₩ lb	8	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	9
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Veal, hindquarters, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	10	@	10¾
Roasting Pigs, each	1 10	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Bacon, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Hams, ₩ lb	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ₩ lb	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Continue in light supply, generally. Prices are sustained. The inquiry is restricted.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₩ lb	17	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Fowls, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Turkeys, ₩ lb	18	@	21
Geese, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Ducks, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	3 00	@	—
Pigeons, tame, ₩ dozen	1 75	@	2 00
Black Ducks, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Red Head Ducks, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Widgeon, ₩ pair	75	@	—
Teal, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Snipe, English, ₩ pair	75	@	—
Partridge, ₩ pair	75	@	87
Quails, ₩ dozen	1 37	@	2 25
Prairie Chickens, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Venison, ₩ lb	9	@	12

FISH.

Trade has been moderately active at our quotations, which do not indicate any remarkable changes.

Brook Trout, ₩ lb	50	@	—
Codfish, ₩ lb	7	@	8
Pickerel, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Mullet, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Catfish, ₩ lb	—	@	8
Perch, ₩ lb	—	@	10
Eels, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Black Bass, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Haddock, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Shad, each	50	@	1 25
Smelts, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ₩ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ₩ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	13	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₩ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, which are now quoted as follows:

Potatoes, Mercers, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Potatoes, Buckeys, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₩ bbl	1 62½	@	1 87½
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₩ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	62	@	1 00
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	12	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips, ₩ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ₩ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ₩ basket	50	@	—
Parsnips, ₩ doz	15	@	18
Carrots, ₩ basket	—	@	50
Beets, ₩ basket	—	@	50
Onions, ₩ peck	43	@	56
Cabbage, ₩ dozen	62	@	1 00
Cabbage, each	6	@	10
Cabbage, red, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Rhubarb, ₩ bunch	20	@	25
Lettuce, ₩ head	12	@	—
Fetticus, ₩ peck	50	@	62
Spinach, ₩ peck	37	@	—
Asparagus, ₩ bunch	37	@	44
Parsley, ₩ bunch	7	@	9
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@	8
Garlic, ₩ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Business has been very tame, though prices remain as previously reported.

Apples, Table, ₩ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₩ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Lady, ₩ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, ₩ quart	10	@	—
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Chestnuts, ₩ quart	31	@	37
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ₩ dozen	12	@	31
Lemons, ₩ dozen	12	@	18
Cocoanuts, ₩ dozen	50	@	—
Figs, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb	26	@	30
Dates, ₩ lb	—	@	8
Raisins, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Currants, ₩ lb	6	@	8

FLOWERS

Are beginning to attract general attention, and an increase of demand is reported to-day, though sales have not been very extensive.

Alonsoas, in pots, each	12	@	25
Begonias, in pots, ₩ dozen	50	@	62
Laurestinus, in pots, each	62	@	87
Lavender, in pots, each	10	@	12
Lily, in pots, each	18	@	37
Mignionette, in pots, each	10	@	12
Polyanthus, in pots, each	6	@	—
Rose Geranium, in pots, each	8	@	10
Rosemary, in pots, each	8	@	10
Stock Gillys, in pots, each	25	@	—
White Spiræa, in pots, each	25	@	50
Wall-flowers, in pots, each	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs have been in request. The latter are plenty.

Butter, State, ₩ lb	16	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Cheese, ₩ lb	12½	@	15
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	18	@	—
Eggs, nine for	13	@	—
Eggs, eighteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ₩ lb	28	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PAGNER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 299 and 300; J. D. RAGGOT, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CROKEN, stand No. 186; J. ETTE; J. CAMMEON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

Sales of Real Estate.... MARCH 23.

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1 lot on the W. S. 11th av., 75 ft. 3 in N. 51st-st., 25x100.....$1,325

The property known as Nos. 137 and 139 Water-st., corner of Depeyster-st; size 39 8 and 36 7½x64 and 64 2½ feet.....24,000

The property adjoining, corner Pine-st No. 135 Water st; size 25.11 and 23 1x80 3 and 64.3½.....18,000

3 story brick house and lot on Depeyster st. S. S. adjoining the above; size of lo 16.4x37.8.....3,925

4 lots N. S. 82d-st., 400 feet W. 11th-av., 25x102.2, each.....800

4 do. S. S. 81st st., 100 feet E. 12th-av., each.....500

4 do. E. S. 12th-av., 15 feet 10th-st., 21.6x125.....500

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THIRTY-TWO ONE-PAGED HEALTH TRACTS—100 for 25c; from *Hall's Journal of Health.* $1 specimens 10c. No. 42 Irving-place, New-York. How to prevent disease, cure colds, avoid colds, sit, walk, eat, drink, sleep, bathe, regulate bowels, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECRET NEWSPAPER CIRCULAR.

BEGGING SYSTEMATICALLY.

An advertising customer sends us a curious circular to which his card, taken from the *Express*, is attached. The circular says:

"We would be glad to receive an order to insert your advertisement in our paper. * * * *

The peculiar advantages furnished by the *Evening Post*, as an advertising medium, are that *it has a larger circulation than any other evening paper*," (among those) "who are attracted to it by the reliability of its market reports, and the high tone of its editorial comments."

The "high tone" and "reliability" of the *Post* certainly do not extend to a drumming circular like this. Its circulation is not larger than any other evening paper, and is NOT ONE-THIRD AS LARGE as the *Evening Express*—as can be proved to the satisfaction of any one who will prosecute the inquiry.

We don't object to this practice of asking for business, where it is needed, and where a positive misstatement is made to secure it. The *Express* does not need any such system of drumming, and only objects to such "high-toned, reliable statements" of the *Post* because they are intended to deceive the public. If the *Post* wants to make a show upon its circulation, it can do so at once. The proprietors of the *Express* will give to any charity the *Post* may name,

$1,000 if its circulation is larger than the *Evening Express*

$750 if it is equal to the *Evening Express.*

$500 if it is ¾ of the *Express.*

$500 if it is ½ as much

$250 if it is ⅓ as much.

$2,000 if the circulation of the *Evening Express* is not larger than the *Post*, and all other Evening papers in the English language in New-York together upon condition that the *Post* pays the same sums to any charity we may name, if the *Evening Express'* circulation, upon proof, is shown to be greater than that of the *Post*, as above stated.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building
Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper

VULCANITE.
TO WORKERS IN IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, HORN AND BONE.

This valuable new manufacture having been perfected in my extensive factory, I am now ready to supply orders to any extent equal to one ton daily.

My present stock embraces all the leading styles of combs of a quality admitted to be superior to any Vulcanite ever before introduced.

Cases of plates from 1-32nd of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x20, 14x20, 12x24, adapted to great variety of purposes. Every trade and art supplied with this valuable article, adapted to their peculiar business. My intention is to supply all trades with stock, as well as to make it up myself.

Workers may rely upon a quiet use of this substance, as the article which I manufacture is not a monopoly.

HORACE H. DAY.
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1860. No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER COOLER COMBINED,
Is the only one patented having a CONDENSING surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture from the air.

The *Scientific American* says: "This refrigerator not only has the advantage of being novel, but also of fulfilling perfectly the purpose for which it was intended." Manufactured by BARTLETT & LES

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HUMBLE, HARD-WORKING young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamberwork and washing; to seat and tidy about her person and kitchen; a home in preference to high wages; good reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 73 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FAITHFUL, capable servant, as good plain cook and seamstress, or general servant; is a hard-working girl, economical and neat in her duties, and is a very superior washer and ironer and good cook; two and a half years' unexceptionable references from her last situation. Inquire for CATHARINE, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PLAIN, HARD-WORKING, neat young woman, a situation as good cook, baker or washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamberwork, waiting or nurse and seamstress; understands each capacity well, as reference can show. No objection to the country; a home preferred to high wages. Call, personally, at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, WILLING GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse or chambermaid and to wait on a lady who boards; has no objection to Yonkers or a short distance in the country; wages $6 to $7. Also a woman as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages $9. Call at or address No. 216 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or in a respectable boarding-house, or would do general housework for a small family. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to make herself generally useful in a small private family. Good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 211 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and all kinds of embroidery; no objection to take care of children or do chamberwork; has lived 6 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Garden-row, 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as good cook; one that thoroughly understands her business; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, who has lived with first class families; or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or to take care of children. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and experienced widow woman; understands the care of a baby from its infancy, or take care of grown children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGlish woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer; understands all kinds of fancy work; is of kind disposition and obliging. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do housework in a small private family; would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Best of City references. Apply at No. 105 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork, or as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for some days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the washing; has the best of reference; wages $7. Can be seen, till engaged, at her present employer's, No. 65 West 21st-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH WOman a situation in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 120 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands baking; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a good cook; thoroughly understands her business—game, soups, entrées, jellies, &c. Best of City reference; is willing to go into the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. 53 University-place, over the grocery, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY HAVING A SEWING MAchine wishes to work by the day or week in private families at reasonable terms; understands all kinds of fine sewing. Apply at No. 157 Nassau-st., for two days, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands mangling and fluting, with the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 64 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young married woman; her own babe is 5 weeks old. Can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., corner of 18th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman; is trustworthy and willing to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply at No. 17 Bedford-st., near Carmine-st.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EQUALLY competent to take the position of companion, housekeeper or governess, desires an immediate engagement. Address K., Union-square Post-office, for ten days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, or at dressmaking; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 210 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 146 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—AN HONEST AMERICAN OR ENGlish girl to assist in housework in a family of two, and to work on vests; one wishing to learn the trade preferred. Call at No. 55 Perry-st., front door; wages from $4 to $6.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND ASSIST in the washing and ironing for a small private family, in a country town, convenient to New-York. Apply at the thread and needle store, No. 151 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and trustworthy woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; can make good bread and plain pastry; is well recommended; has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Scotch Protestant cook; she understands her business thoroughly, and has good references. Call at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible-house, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress and chambermaid. Best of references given. Apply at No. 109 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, (for two days) No. 38 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing in a private family. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 925 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady, or assist with children. Good reference given. Call at No. 158 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a respectable young English woman. Call or address Mr. G. F. STREET'S bakery, No. 426 6th-av. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 135 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; has lost her own infant. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st.

MONEY-MAKING BUSINESS FOR LADIES, pleasanter than sewing, or any other female employment; honest, genteel, and for women only. Bring written references, and apply in person at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 5. The sooner the better.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE MARRIED man, with unexceptionable references, a situation in the country, to take care of a gentleman's seat, farm, &c.; understands the care and raising of stock, milking, &c.; is a good coachman and a plain gardener; his wife a first-class dairy woman. Address THOMAS, Box No. 195 *Times* Office. Can be seen at No. 23 Cornelia-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married Protestant man, who is fully competent to take charge of any garden, grapery and flower garden, and is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's residence. Can give the best of reference from his last place, where he has been three years. Call at No. 163 East 22d-st., or address C. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, single, who thoroughly understands the business, having lived in leading parts for many years in general charge and with the best of families, from whom he can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, and capability; last employed in this City. Address E. L., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, INdustrious single man, who is a good plain gardener, and has no objection to tend a horse and drive a carriage; is a good driver; has many years' experience in City and country; can produce the best of reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address D. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a good steady and careful driver, and perfectly understands his business; has the very best of City and country references. Apply to X. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener. Best of references given. Address S. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN OF steady, industrious habits and good education, (speaks French fluently,) a situation in any business where the above qualities would command a living; would take the position of janitor or watchman of a school or building; suitable references. Address E. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG ENGLISH man and wife, without incumbrance, (Protestants,) the man as groom and coachman in a private family; has had 18 years' experience among horses, and understands his business thoroughly; also, the woman would be willing to go as cook in the same family; have good reference from their late employer, and can be seen for two days at Mr. Trainor's harness store, No. 654 Broadway; or a letter addressed W. P. will be attended to.

WANTED.—TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—The advertiser, who has been the publisher and proprietor of a weekly and daily paper for the last five years, desires a situation to take the charge of a newspaper office. He is a practical printer, and can give the best of references as to his ability. Would also assist in the editorial department. Address PRINTER, Box No. 180 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY A MAN and wife; (no incumbrance;) the man as vegetable gardener; understands his business perfectly; also, understands the care and driving of horses; is a good groom. The woman as seamstress, can cut and fit children and ladies' dresses; can do all kind of needlework. Both can come well recommended, and will be found trustworthy in all respects. Address JOHN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man; he truly understands vegetable gardening in all its various departments, outdoor flowering, and keeping a place in order; the best of City references. Address, for two days, W. C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single young man, who is fully competent to take charge of any garden, grapery and flower-garden, and is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence; can act as coachman if required; best of City references can be given. Address P. Q., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; he understands his business and is a good, steady and careful driver; has no objection to the care of a garden if required, and likewise is not afraid of work. The best of City or country reference. Apply to J. H. W., Box No 195 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable single man of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; would go in the country if required, and assist in gardening. The best of reference can be given. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a steady man; understands the care and management of horses, is a careful driver and a good vegetable gardener. Can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J. H. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A PORTER'S OR COACHMAN'S SITuation, by an able man, (Protestant,) with an education suitable for either occupation; has excellent recommendations from previous employers in this country and England; he can refer to his last employer personally, as to character and ability. Apply for two days at the office of GEO. B. GRANNIS, 159 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN City or country, by a respectable young man, with good City reference; understands his business thoroughly; is a good gardener, and will be found generally useful. Apply for three days at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER, BY A Protestant young man and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as farmer and plain gardener, &c.; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; take care of milk and poultry; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant, of long experience, who has a perfect knowledge of his business, with long and satisfactory recommendations. address J. M., COACHMAN, at John B. Byers' saddlery store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man, who truly understands his business, in both branches, as reference will show; is a good hand to keep a place in order. Address T. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, graperies, fruits, vegetables, laying out, keeping grounds in order, &c. Good reference from last employer. Address B. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an Englishman with a small family; understands the business in all its departments; can furnish satisfactory references as to his capabilities, &c.; any gentleman in want of a first-class gardener can address B., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No 64 White-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, employment in any capacity; is a good clerk and accountant; has good City reference; no objection to go South or West. Salary no object. Addres G. C. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young Frenchman; speaks three languages, French, English and German; can give the best of City references from his last employers, and understands his business well. Address a note to H. C., care of Mr. Schmander, No. 703 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GERMAN GARdener, who has been six years in this country, a situation as vegetable or flower gardener: the best of references can be given. Inquire from 3 to 4 o'clock, of Mr. HAMPT, florist, corner of Broadway and Amity-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED MAN and wife; he is a first-class coachman and groom; understands plain gardening; is willing to work and make himself useful; she is an excellent cook and baker, also, a good washer and ironer; both are highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant book-keeper, clerk, or light porter; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good accountant; writes a fair hand. Can give good reference. Apply to F. H. C., No. 289 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as waiter in a first class family; he thoroughly understands his business and has the best City references; town or country, or to travel. Call or address F. M., No. 102 13th-st., near 3d-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to take care of horses and do plain gardening; will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place, and is not afraid to work. Good reference. Apply to P. F., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to take charge of a small garden, and drive, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give good reference from his last place. Address T. R., Box No 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTAble young man, as footman or waiter; is willing to make himself useful about the house; is of genteel appearance and well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—TO FARMERS.—A STRONG, INDUStrious young man and his wife want situations with a farmer; the man is a good farm hand; his wife can wash, iron, cook, milk, &c. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 65 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a good, steady and careful driver, and understands his business, and is not afraid of work; the best of reference. Address JAMES H. WARD, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Apply to (or address) P. TRENOR, Saddler, No. 864 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address J. H., Box No. 72 3d-av., in the drug store, near cor. 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and has good City and country reference. To be seen for ... days at No. 5 Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, or coachman and gardener, by a married man, with a small family. The best of City reference. Address JAMES COLY, No. 428 10th-st., or call for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and waiter in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 210 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF age, a situation as salesman in the hosiery department, wholesale or retail. Address W. H. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening and the care of horses; is a good driver. Address B. H. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENTRY CLERK in a wholesale house; can come with good recommendations. Address J. B. B., Box No. 3,182 Post-office.

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED—A situation to take charge of cards and jacks, by a man of 15 years' experience; the best of references given as to character, ability, &c. Address Box No. 22, Millbury, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

A CARD.—D. W. KELLOGG & CO. HAVING SOLD their lovely store stock, fixtures, &c., No. 9 Broadway, to Mr. GEORGE P. PRESSEY, they take pleasure in asking for him a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed since the opening of said store.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between D. W. KELLOGG and B. S. THOMPSON, under the style and firm-name of D. W. KELLOGG & CO., is this day dissolved, by the terms of the partnership. D. W. & KELLOGG.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firms of DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., and SAMUEL BEMAN & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, DINGEE & HOLDEN being authorized to collect all moneys due the late firms and settle all accounts. SOLOMON DINGEE, CHARLES E. HOLDEN, SAMUEL BEMAN.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same. WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—APRIL 1, A MAN AND WOMAN, (MAN and wife, without incumbrance, preferred;) the man for "all work," including care of horse, cow, garden, fires, etc.; the woman to do the kitchen work, cooking, washing and ironing, etc., and do it well; if not suited with a man and wife, a single man and woman will be taken; the best of testimonials for honesty, faithfulness, neatness, capability, and regard for interests of employer, required. The advertiser is not accustomed to change help, and wants those not fond of or accustomed to change; to the right persons a home and fair wages will be given; location in a village 10 miles from New-York. Address, with full particulars of past employment, wages, ability, etc., J. O., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO YOUNG LAWYERS.—A PROFESSIONAL gentleman, whose business is principally in town, but whose residence is in the country wishes to engage a competent, well-read young lawyer of good standing and respectability, to take principal charge of his professional business, and also aid in his pecuniary affairs, supervising his City property, collecting rents, &c. Address, with full particulars, S. S. SENIOR, Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, OF good education and address, to make himself generally useful in a bookstore, with an opportunity for steady employment and promotion. Application to be made in the handwriting of the candidate, to BOOKSELLER, Box No. 2,228 New-York Post office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT INCUMbrance;) the man to understand farming and kitchen gardening, &c.; the wife as cook; must both understand their business well and have first-class references. Address Box No. 2,143 Post-office.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN (SINGLE) AS gardener and to make himself useful on a small place in the country. To one who suits a steady place will be given. Call at the Marine Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM FOURTEEN to sixteen years of age; must be an excellent penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and references, G. L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIence in exhibiting engravings or works of art. Address, for full particulars, S. CLOUGH, Agent, Providence, R. I

WANTED—A THOROUGHGOING FARMER, ONE not afraid to work, to take entire charge of a farm. Address, with full particulars as to capacity and references, Box No 399 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN SET type, to go into the country. Apply at the office of Wm M. Hayes, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A woman to cook, wash and iron. City references required. Apply at No. 126 East 12th-st.

GARDENER WANTED—A MAN WHO FULLY understands vegetable gardening, farming, and taking care of stock; it is desirable that he should understand setting out trees, &c; should not object to a man and his wife without any incumbrance. Apply at No. 130 Madison-av., from 8 till 2 o'clock.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN WANTED—A single man, to take charge of a small place a short distance in the country. A permanent situation for one who thoroughly understands the business. Apply at No. 73 South-st., Office No. 12, from 3 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 68 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS.

Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments: The undersigned having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV. SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN H. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of 3 years. Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway, N.Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1828.
Established in 1828.
Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,
Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.,
opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.
IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG, IRON FRAME, PIANOS.
An elegant overstrung, iron frame, 7-octave, carved Piano $385.
One elegant overstrung, iron frame, double round Piano $300.
Second-hand Pianos, in good repair, at $75, $85, $95, $100 $110, $125, $135, $150 and $175.
Pianos hired. Allowance on hire if purchased.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN DOEKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees,
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG & VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal at a late Fair.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned, having been engaged nearly 40 years in the manufacture of piano-fortes, have now for sale some of their very superior instruments, both as regards tone and finish. These instruments are warranted to stand in any climate, and will be sold very cheap for cash. Also, a number of second-hand pianos in good order, very low.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

HAINES BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF superior piano-fortes at low prices, wholesale and retail. Salesroom No. 626 Broadway, (next to Laura Keene's.) Manufactory corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st. Warerooms in Brooklyn, No. 296 Fulton-st. Piano to rent, with privilege of purchase.

J. & C. FISCHER OFFER THE GREATEST inducements for cash. A fine assortment of their celebrated pianos, with the new improvement patent damper, at No. 856 Broadway, near 14th st.; $180 for a splendid piano, almost new; three new melodeons, $35, $45 and $75.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured and for sale by the Driggs Piano Company, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts. S. B. DRIGGS, Patentee and Inventor.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BEEBY, No. 438 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 90 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

SOPRANO SINGER.—A FIRST-CLASS SOprano singer desires a situation in a New-York or Brooklyn quintette choir. Address, for three days, SOPRANO, Brooklyn Post office, and H. H., Box No. 736 New-York Post-office.

AN ORGANIST WISHES A SITUATION in an Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn or New-York. Terms moderate. Address S. G. A., Brooklyn Post-office. References will be given.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—A DIAMOND RING with five brilliants. The centre one is large and rather oblong, with two small diamonds at each end. Any jeweler or pawnbroker to whom it has been offered for sale or pledged, will be rewarded the amount advanced, and the above reward paid by returning it to No. 90 Warren-st.

LOST—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE EVENING OF the 21st, going to or from or at the Artist's Reception at Dodworth's Saloon, a Gold Band Bracelet, with a miniature in the clasp, with a coral head on the outside. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning the bracelet to C. N. KINNEY, Franklin-av., Brooklyn, first house north of Fulton-av., or by dropping a note to the same address.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OF THE LaFarge of the Republic, No. 9 540, dated Feb. 28, 1860, for $237, to the order of Lowitz & Becker. The public is hereby warned not to negotiate the same, as the payment has been stopped.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND
FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

We beg to call the attention of gentlemen having daughters to be educated, to a few of the many testimonials which the Press have given of the merits and attractions of our Seminary for Young Ladies:

"We recently had the pleasure of visiting this well-conducted institution, and of witnessing something of the practical working of its admirable system of instruction and discipline. Some of the advantages of the Messrs. Mansfield's Seminary consist of a retired, healthy and charming situation at Nyack, on the banks of the majestic Hudson; a spacious and well-appointed edifice to accommodate a large number of pupils; a thorough and systematic course of training in useful and elegant branches; careful attention to the morals, character and comfort of the inmates; great attention to physical culture, invigorating exercises and recreations, indoors and without; and the care and kindly nurture of a Christian home.

We can very cheerfully commend this school to those who are seeking for their daughters a refined and elevated Christian education, in which the claims of the body, the head and the heart are all respected and comprehended."—*Christian Inquirer.*

"Rev. L. Delos Mansfield and his accomplished wife, with his brother, Prof. C. F. Mansfield, who are now at the head of the Rockland Female Institute, are eminently qualified for the duties of their position. They have gathered about them an excellent and efficient *corps* of assistants. In no school have we ever seen a company of happier faces than are collected in this Institute, or more confidence existing between teachers and scholars; more harmony prevailing among the scholars themselves; such cheerful acquiescence in the rules of government, and more assiduous attention to study."—*Home Journal.*

"We have already alluded to the merits of this Institute, both as regards its admirable and healthy location and its educational advantages. It is under the joint superintendence of Rev. L. D. Mansfield, A. M., and Charles F. Mansfield, A. M. Both of these gentlemen have given proofs of their ability to fill the responsible situations of principals of the large and flourishing school ever which they preside."—*Evening Post.*

"ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—This is a young ladies' seminary of the first class, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthful localities on the banks of the Hudson, and possesses all the advantages that charming scenery, pure air, and quiet retirement can give, and yet is but an hour's ride from the City, and accessible by some half dozen railroad and steamboat lines."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

"I have known Prof. L. D. Mansfield for several years, and cheerfully express my opinion of his competency as a teacher, and his excellence as a Christian gentleman. I believe he will fulfill his duties with fidelity and great acceptableness, and shall expect a successful and popular administration at his hands."—*Letter of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

"Prof. Chas. F. Mansfield was for some time President of the largest school under the charge of the Board of Instruction in this city, and discharged the duties of this position with eminent ability and success. I consider him a valuable acquisition to any school with which he may be connected."—*Letter of Hon. W. A. Young, Albany, N. Y.*

The Spring term will commence April 18. Those desiring admission or further particulars, should address us immediately. L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD,
Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 88 AND 90 MONTAGUE-ST.

The regular sessions of this institution are not interrupted by the death of the late lamented Principal, Prof. GRAY. The corps of teachers, selected by himself, remains unbroken; and Rev. Dr. STORRS will continue to exercise, until the close of the present school year, the same particular supervision over the institution which he has exercised in the absence of Prof. GRAY, since the commencement of the present term. The general administration and discipline of the school proceed, therefore, precisely as heretofore; and all needful arrangements will be made to maintain every department at its highest point of efficiency and success.

A COURSE OF TWENTY LECTURES,
By Dr. A. N. BELL, of Brooklyn, on
"THE LAWS OF LIFE AND HEALTH,"
Will commence in the Seminary,
On MONDAY, 26th inst.
And continue on each successive THURSDAY and MONDAY till the series is finished. They will be delivered in the chapel, at 1½ P. M., and are free to all the members of the school. Other persons desiring to attend them can obtain tickets for the course, on the payment of $2 each, from Miss A. Hall, at the Seminary, or at the bookstore of Mr. W. H. Babcock, Fulton-st.
MARCH 19, 1860.

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The subscriber has established a boarding-house for Americans, in one of the most picturesque valleys of Germany, near Hanover, and accessible by steamboat from any part of the world.

Young gentlemen, properly recommended, are received into the family, and their education, at one of the best schools on the Continent, is superintended by competent private tutors. Every pupil who enters the Gymnasium has the advantage of thirteen teachers, and is fitted for the Universities, commerce, or the learned professions.

Charges, including everything, from $300 to $500 per annum, according to the age and requirements of the pupils.

The subscriber has permission to refer to Prof. Chas. A. Joy, Columbia College, New-York.
C. RUPE, Rinteln, Germany.

L. A. AND G. P. BENJAMIN RESPECTfully invite all young singers to join any of the following Free Singing Schools, to practice for their Grand Concerts: April 19, 20, 26, and 27, at the Great Hall of the Cooper Institute. All the Classes meet at 3½ o'clock, EVERY MONDAY, *at the Church in Sullivan-st., near Amity*, and in Cannon st., near Broome; TUESDAY, 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; WEDNESDAY, *at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, 29th-st., near 4th-av.*; THURSDAY, *at the Market-st. Church, corner of Henry*, and at the Baptist Church, near 35th-st., in 3d-av.; FRIDAY, at 43d-st., near 8th-av., and *at No 288 Bowery*; SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, No. 10 Abingdon square; at 2 o'clock, 21st-st., near 6th-av. Also, *at the Great Hall, Cooper Institute, at 2 o'clock. This Class free for 1,000 singers*; all to perform at the Concerts. The Classes printed in Italics taught by L. A. B.; all others by G. P. B.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY, residing in a pleasant and healthy location near the City, and possessed of superior educational advantages, wishes to receive into her family three or four little girls to board and educate in all the English branches, including French. Special attention will be paid to music by an accomplished teacher residing in the family. To persons having charge of motherless children, this is a rare opportunity, as the advertiser is willing and fully competent to take the entire charge of their wardrobes and in all things give them a mother's care. The most satisfactory references can be given on application, either personally or by letter, to HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department in charge of an experienced instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivalled adv

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suppression of Polygamy in Utah.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 23.

THE HOUMAS GRANT.

Mr. TOOMBS reported to-day in favor of repealing the act confirming the Houmas Grant, and pronouncing the transaction fraudulent. This is the claim in which Senator SLIDELL is interested to the amount of half a million, and for the management of which Senator BENJAMIN is said to have pocketed ten thousand in cash. If the resolution reported by Senator TOOMBS be opposed, some rich developments will be made, otherwise the facts involved in the investigation before the Special Committee will not be made public.

ABOLITION OF POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

Mr. NELSON endeavored to get up his House bill abolishing polygamy in Utah, but failed. The vote on his bill will exhibit a strange state of sentiment. Some will vote against it at this time, lest the sudden prohibition of polygamy in the Territory might lead to even a worse state of society, and others will vote no, lest such action might be followed by a proposition to abolish other peculiar domestic institutions, equally obnoxious to a large portion of the country. It will be argued that polygamy will, if let alone, remedy itself.

CITIZENS RELIEVED.

The House took up the Private Calendar, and through the influence of Mr. BARR, passed bills for the relief of JOHN FRAZER, late Superintendent of the New-York Custom-house, and for the relief of the widow and children of ROBERT H. MORRIS, late Postmaster at New-York. A large number of other private bills were passed.

NO DISPATCHES FROM MEXICO.

Government failed to receive its dispatches this afternoon from the Gulf, and official judgment remains suspended on the action of our officers in that quarter. The excitement has in a great measure subsided, only to break out anew on the arrival of the next news, which will probably be of the slaughter of American citizens in Mexico.

OUR POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. WM. H. GRIFFIN, Deputy Postmaster-General for Canada, is now sojourning in Washington, and inspecting the machinery of our General Post-office Department.

DOUGLAS DELEGATES.

Dispatches are coming in from Virginia, announcing the election of Hunter Delegates, who are understood to be for Mr. DOUGLAS on the second ballot. Mr. DOUGLAS will have nine of sixteen Delegates from Maryland. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 23.

It is the impression here, and it has gone abroad, that the capture of the two Spanish steamers by our naval forces is an act of war against Mexico, and that it will be resented by the nation, or a part of it at least, as such. This impression is altogether erroneous. The capture of the two steamers is a death blow to a few thousand priests and capuchins, with Mons. GABRIAC and Don MIGUEL MIRAMON. They will be furious, but powerless for hostilities against the United States. The Mexican nation hate the Spaniards and everything connected with them, and they will unite in gratitude to the United States for interposing in their behalf, and capturing the piratical craft fitted out by their ancient enemies to crush their liberties. This act on the part of our naval forces in the Gulf will do more to give us power and influence in Mexico than years of ordinary friendly intercourse.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 23.

The House Post-office Committee, to-day, almost unanimously resolved in favor of the restoration of the Inland Mail service, which was curtailed by the Post-office Department after the failure of the Appropriation bill during the last Congress.

Official dispatches show that, apart from the direct followers of CORTINAS, the Mexicans have endeavored to retard rather than encourage his forays. The people of Tamaulipas were much alarmed, and fearful of an invasion by the Texans, of which, however, there is no probability.

The receipts into the treasury last week were $1,412,000. The amount subject to draft was nearly $6,633,000. The increase over the amount on hand the previous week, was $801,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 23.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, asking for protection to iron.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) made an adverse report on the petition of the citizens of Ohio for bounty lands to soldiers of the War of 1812.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill amendatory of the Act to establish the Territory of Utah.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) the bill to amend the Patent Laws was made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs as to depredations committed by Indians in California in 1852.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of ceding the public lands to the States in which they lie, which was adopted.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the repeal of the act of 1858, relative to private land claims in Missouri and Louisiana.

The private calendar was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 23.

Reports of a private character were made from the various Standing Committees.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) desired to proceed to the consideration of the bill to suppress polygamy in Utah.

The Speaker said he did not consider the bill of a private character. [Laughter.]

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the holding of the term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York annually at Binghamton.

The private calendar was considered and several bills passed. Adjourned till Monday.

Political.

MARYLAND STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—ANTI-DOUGLAS DELEGATES CHOSEN.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 23.

A permanent organization of the Maryland State Democratic Convention is in session here. Ex-Gov. LOWE is the Chairman, and the Vice-Presidents are chosen, one from each District. The Committee appointed on resolutions will report this morning, after which Delegates will be elected to Charleston. It is thought that Delegates favoring Mr. DOUGLAS will be chosen.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, in substance as follows:

First—The people of Maryland, as a frontier Southern State, are most vitally interested in the protection of slave property, and the faithful observance of all guarantees of the Federal Constitution; denounces as wicked the treasonable attempts by the Northern people to regulate or invade, by discussion, agitation or otherwise, the domestic institutions of any State or Territory.

Second—That we pledge ourselves to unite with our Southern brethren in asserting and maintaining our constitutional rights, at every hazard, and to the last extremity.

Third—That we do faithfully adhere to the political principles of the National Convention of 1856, as the true Democratic creed.

Fourth—That we stand upon the policy of non-intervention by Congress with the institution of Slavery in the Territories, as approved by the Convention of 1856, and that we declare it to be our opinion that neither Congress nor the people of a Territory, organized or unorganized, directly or indirectly, can interfere with the institution of slavery, or the right of holding slaves. We hereby declare that such right is more properly referable to judicial instruction, and that the adjudication of the Supreme Court upon such question is final and binding upon each member of the Democratic party, and will more certainly conduce to the public peace than any form of legislative intervention.

Fifth—That perfect freedom of opinion upon all questions ought to be enjoyed by every member of the party, and all differences tolerated until the Democratic Convention, or Supreme Court, or the States, shall settle the issues, when it becomes an imperative duty to yield unqualified adhesion.

Sixth—That we approve of the general policy of the present National Administration.

Seventh—That we will give our support to the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

All the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Several addresses were made, counseling harmony and moderation, and urging the importance of contributing to the selection of such a nominee at Charleston as will insure success next Fall, as the only means of meeting the disastrous consequences which now threaten the Union.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates from the State at large, and the following were chosen: John Comtee, Wm. T. Hamilton, Lewis Nolford, and John R. Emory. The choice was made unanimous.

E. LEWIS LOWE and JAMES L. MARTIN were then chosen, by acclamation, electors for the State at large.

The Delegates are unpledged, but are generally considered Anti-Douglas.

There was much enthusiasm in the Convention.

DEMOCRATIC GATHERING AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Friday, March 23.

An immense Democratic Mass Meeting was held here this evening. The hall in which the meeting assembled was crowded to its utmost capacity and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance.

Dr. BRADFORD, Hon. CONRAD SWACKHAMER, and Mayor WOOD, of New-York, made speeches and were enthusiastically applauded.

The argument of Mayor WOOD was that England and France were assisting the Republican Party to bring about a dissolution of the Union, in order that they might obtain control of the great Southern product. He also replied to Hon. TOM CORWIN's late speeches, and was loudly and enthusiastically cheered throughout.

Mr. WOOD speaks at Norwich to-morrow, and at Hartford on Tuesday evening next.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN NEW-LONDON.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Friday, March 23.

The Republicans are holding a mass meeting at the Court-house in this city to-night. Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, is now addressing an immense assembly. An irrepressible enthusiasm, and confident expectation of an approaching signal victory, prevails among the Republicans.

DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

FARMVILLE, Va., Friday, March 23.

The Convention to select delegates to Charleston met to-day, and appointed Hon. Mr. HUBBARD, of Buckingham, and R. H. GLASS, of Lynchburg, Delegates, and T. S. BOCOCK and B. J. WORDSHAM, Alternates. They are all HUNTER men.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 23.

The Fifth Congressional District of Maryland has chosen BRADLEY J. JOHNSON and JOHN J. MENSON as delegates to the Charleston Convention. They are unpledged.

The Steamship Baltic en route for New-York.

SHE BRINGS 450 PASSENGERS AND $895,000 TREASURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 23.

The steamship *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall on the 13th inst., has arrived here.

The steamship *Baltic* sailed from Aspinwall on the 18th for New-York, with 450 passengers and $895,000 in treasure.

Additional from Vera Cruz.

MIRAMON BOMBARDS THE CITY, BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS—HIS TROOPS ROUTED BY THE LIBERALS—THE CITY OF MEXICO HAS PRONOUNCED AGAINST HIM.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 23.

The schooner *Emily Keith* has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 14th inst.

MIRAMON bombarded the city on the 13th, but with little damage.

A detachment of MIRAMON's troops, near Alvarado, were attacked and completely routed by the Liberals.

On the 14th a flag of truce was sent to JUAREZ, which resulted in the suspension of hostilities.

A Military Congress, composed of the chiefs of the two armies, and representatives of the foreign Governments, met on the same evening, but the result was not known when the schooner sailed.

It was reported that MIRAMON had abandoned the siege, deserted his army, and taken refuge on board the French fleet.

MIRAMON's communication with the interior was entirely cut off.

The City of Mexico had pronounced against MIRAMON, and his army there was deserting him.

Tampico advices of the 11th state that Gen. GARZA has returned, and resumed the generalship. The city was quiet. The United States marines were still there.

Yucatan dates are to the 11th. The excitement about the cession of the island continued. The fruit crop was short.

Fires.

DWELLING HOUSES AND STORES—LOSS $90,000.

PEKIN, Ill., Friday, March 25.

A fire broke out, last night, in the grocery store of CHARLES GREENDENBURG, situated on Court-street, between Third and Fourth streets, which, before it could be arrested, destroyed the greater part of that and the adjoining block. The principal losses are, RHODES & Co., warehouse, $6,000; HOFFMANN, druggist, $10,000; RUPERT & VINCENT, $20,000; BECKER & Co., grocers, $5,000. D. H. LAWERY, $5,000. The Post-office was also burned, but the mails were nearly all saved. The total loss will probably exceed $90,000. The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 23.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky yesterday elected BLAND BALLARD and H. W. HAWES delegates to the Chicago Convention.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 23.

At extensive block of buildings, at Owensboro, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night; loss $30,000. The principal sufferers are JOS. MITCHELL, Mr. WELHITE, and Mr. HALL, merchants.

CHEMICAL WORKS—LOSS $14,000.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 23.

At 2 o'clock, this afternoon, a fire broke out in the oil and chemical works occupied by APANDER FRERS, near the corner of Third and Race streets, destroying property valued at $14,000. Partially insured.

A HOTEL.

RUTLAND, Friday, March 23.

The Allen House, a large four-story wooden building, was destroyed by fire last night. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss about $5,000.

Execution of Philip Lynch.

HE PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Friday, March 23.

PHILIP LYNCH, the murderer of GEORGE COULTER, of Bordentown, in September last, was executed in the jail-yard here this morning, at 11½ o'clock. He made no address upon the scaffold, but declared his innocence. His spiritual adviser, Father BOWLES, attended him all the morning, but could not make any impression upon him. After hanging thirty minutes he was taken down and placed in his coffin and deposited in one of the cells of the prison, where he remains until to-morrow, when he will be forwarded to his friends in Bordentown.

The Rock Island Bridge.

IT IS DECLARED A NUISANCE.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 23.

Judge LOVE, of the United States District Court of Iowa, on Tuesday last, in the case of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce *vs.* The Rock Island Bridge Company, decided that the said bridge was a nuisance, and decreed that the defendant should remove the main pier by the 1st of July, and the lower pier by the 1st of October. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The Shoemakers' Strike.

A COLLAPSE AT HAVERHILL—THE LEADERS DISGUSTED.

The shoemakers' strike at Haverhill has collapsed. Most of the jours have gone to work, and the President of the organization, with the other leaders, have resigned in disgust, after denouncing the strikers for not holding out.

Murder in a Jail.

FLINT, Mich., Friday, March 23.

A prisoner, named SOWER, was stabbed and instantly killed in the County Jail, to-day, by a fellow-prisoner named ACKERMAN, who was under confinement for supposed insanity.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 23.

The steamship *America* arrived here from Boston, at 3 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool three hours afterwards. Weather thick, and raining.

Baltimore Commerce.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 23.

Value of the exports for the week	$117,232
Value of the imports for the week	132,204
Decrease in imports	156,402

Exchanges.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 23.

The demand for money is fair, at unchanged rates. Sight Exchange on New-York is without change.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 23.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 93½; Reading Railroad, 20½; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-20 per cent. discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 23.

The receipt here of the *Canada's* advices to-day caused less firmness in the COTTON market; sales to-day 8,000 bales at 10½c.@11c. for middling, the market closing quiet. The sales of the week add up 51,000 bales, and the receipts 57,000 bales, against 34,500 bales for the corresponding week in last year. The exports of the week foot up 60,000 bales, and the total exports to date 1,547,000 bales. Receipts at this port, ahead of last year, 441,500 bales; receipts at all Southern ports 747,000 bales. Stock 516,500 bales. MOLASSES, 38c.@39c. FLOUR dull at $6@$6 25. COFFEE firm at 11¾c.@13c.; sales of the week 7,000 bags; stock 28,500, against 18,000 bags last year. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 22.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 11,500 bales, at irregular prices. We quote Middling at 10¾c.@11c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d. Sterling Exchange, 108@108½, and with Bills of Lading, 107@107¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1-16@¼ ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 23.

FLOUR dull, with a declining tendency. WHEAT quiet, and weak; White $1 55@$1 60; Red $1 38@$1 45. CORN dull and declining; Yellow 72c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK $18 25@$18 50. WHISKY dull at 23½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 23.

FLOUR in better request; Howard-street, $5 75; WHEAT firm, and advanced 2c.@3c.; White, $1 55@$1 62; Red, $1 40@$1 45. CORN steady; White and Yellow, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull at 23c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 23.

FLOUR very dull. WHISKY declined ½c.; sales 600 bbls., at 18½c. ₱ gallon. PROVISIONS—More inquiry; Mess Pork, $17. LARD—10½c.@11c.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, at 10½c.@10½c. for middling.

The Murders on the Oyster Sloop.

THE PERPETRATOR PROBABLY IN CUSTODY—PARTICULARS OF HIS FLIGHT—ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

We learn from our correspondent at Providence, R. I., that the detectives who went in pursuit of the suspected murderer of the captain and two lads belonging to the oyster sloop *E. A. Johnson*, had traced the object of their search to that city, and were confident of securing his apprehension during last night. The man's name is WM. JOHNSON, and although his identity had been placed beyond conjecture on Thursday, yet it has thus far been suppressed in deference to the request of the Police authorities, who believed that publicity would frustrate their plans. As, however, he is probably by this time in custody concealment is no longer necesary. The profound sensation created by this triple murder has in no way abated. The vessel herself, with broken jib-boom, torn cut-water, and decks which, despite the recent snow, still bear stains of the blood of three of her crew, was yesterday an object of much interest. Visitors were even more numerous than on the preceding day, and from morning until dusk the piers adjacent to the slip in which she lies were crowded.

JOHNSON is an American by birth, about 30 years of age, and resided with his wife and child at the corner of Greenwich and Cedar streets. He was well known in the First Ward, but was never looked upen as a vicious or ill-tempered man, his chief vice being that when he returned home after a sea voyage he spent his time in drunken carousal. Previous to this last voyage he had already been one trip in the sloop with Capt. BURR, and had so ingratiated himself in his employer's favor, by his ability as a seaman, that an increase of wages had been given him.

After he abandoned the sloop he was firrst seen, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, by the stable-keeper at Fort Tompkins, S. I., shortly after he had landed in the yawl-boat. The hostler had a conversation with him in reference to the safety of the boat, and describes his manner as being restless and nervous. Thence he went to Vanderbilt's Landing, for the purpose of taking the ferry-boat to this City, but arrived just as she started. He expressed much regret to the dock-keeper, Mr. ABRAM EGBERT, at his detention, but in the hour that intervened before the departure of the next boat, he took refreshments in the saloon of PETER VAN PELT, where he ostentatiously display ed his money. He reached the City at 7 o'clock, and immediately went to the house at the corner of Greenwich and Cedar streets, where his wife and child were living. An old man named BURKE, keeper of an apple-stand in Greenwich-street, and who also dwells in the same house with JOHNSON, states that upon his questioning him with regard to his sudden return, he answered that he had received a large sum of money as a legacy from a deceased relative, and as JOHNSON often boasted of his expectations, his acquaintances credited the story. All Wednesday he swaggered about the neighborhood, seemingly seeking notoriety, asking everyone with whom he could claim the shadow of an acquaintance to drink. In the course of the day, also, he purchased $40 dollars worth of clothing from a second-hand dealer in Greenwich-street. One man asserts that he was curious to know where JOHNSON had obtained his sudden wealth, and was told by the fugitive, in reply to questions, that the vessel on which he had shipped had been sold, and the money in question was his share of the proceeds. At 5 o'clock he, with his wife and child, departed by the boat for Stonington, where his father is said to reside. On Thursday morning the old man, BURKE, on reading his newspaper, first became apprised of the circumstances under which the *E. A. Johnson* was brought back to port, and knowing that JOHNSON had been engaged on board of her, he at once suspected how he had obtained his money, and immediately gave information to the Police. This clue was followed, and two officers were dispatched to Stonington. Although the fugitive had started twelve hours in advance of them, on their arrival at that city the officers, after a tedious search, succeeded in tracing him to Providence, R. I., where last night they went, and doubtless arrested him, as stated above.

The boat found beached at Staten Island was yesterday brought up to the Harbor Police Slip. Mr. SILAS HOWELL, of Islip, L. I., who is part owner of the sloop, fully identifies her as the one that belonged to the vessel. The boat found in her he also recognizes as having been the property of SMITH WATTS, one of the murdered lads, who acted as cook on board. It was deeply stained with blood. Yesterday a compass was found secreted in the apartment which JOHNSON occupied in the house in Greenwich-street, which proves to have been that used on the sloop, thus establishing another link in the chain of evidence against him. In searching the vessel's cabin, yesterday, it was made apparent that the attack upon Capt. BURR had been commenced while he lay in his berth, for some clean linen, found among the bedclothes, had been pierced through several folds, probably by a bowie-knife.

The murdered captain leaves a wife and five children at Islip. He had but recently secured the necessary sum to enable him to purchase half of the sloop.

Already, in anticipation of the arrest of the suspected party, the question of jurisdiction in the matter has been agitated. It is contended that the murders were not perpetrated on the high seas, consequently the United States Courts have no authority, and whether the hearing should take place in a court of Kings County or New-York, is the point to be decided. We understand that a claim of $1,200 for salvage on the vessel will be made.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CLUB OF THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.—A meeting of this organization was held last night in one of the rooms in Clinton Hall. There were present about twenty-three members. Gen. LLOYD occupied the Chair, and Mr. GEO. A. HALSEY acted as Secretary. On motion of Mr. J. MANSFIELD DAVIES, of the Fifteenth Ward, it was resolved that a delegate and alternate be elected by each Ward Club to represent the Union Party in the State Convention at Troy, and that the delegates be empowered, in case objection be made to their appointment by Wards instead of Assembly Districts, to order the election of District delegates as substitutes. Mr. E. J. BROWN read a letter from a friend commendatory of the objects of the Association, and announced that Hon. Messrs. MAYNARD and NELSON would appear at the National Union Meeting in the Cooper Institute on next Monday night. A Committee of five was appointed, consisting of Messrs. A. S. JONES, J. W. SAVAGE, Peter J. LEVIUS, Jr., George A. KELSEY, and W. T. Jennings, to take Messrs. MAYNARD and NELSON in charge, and "show them round." After addresses by Mr. MINER and Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, the latter of which nominated Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, for the Presidency, and Mr. MCLEAN, of Ohio, for the Vice-Presidency, the meeting adjourned until Monday night next, when the big meeting is to be held in Cooper Institute. The Seventh Regiment band will constitute an important feature of the celebration.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—A meeting of this Club was held at their head-quarrers, No. 8 Union-square, the President, H. P. CARR, in the Chair. The following resolution, offered by JOHN S. BENSON, after some discussion, was laid on the table, and made the special order for the next meeting of the Club:

Resolved, That in view of the present unsettled condition of Mexican affairs, and of the apparent inability of that Government to protect its people, or longer preserve the Republic from anarchy and dismemberment, it is the duty of the General Government of the United States, so far as is constitutionally possible, and the policy of the Democratic Party, as the only efficient guardian of American interests, to favor and facilitate, by every legitimate means, the present popular effort of the citizens of Texas toward the extension of a Protectorate over that fallen and unhappy country, and towards her restoration to peace and prosperity by the vitalizing influences of a more liberal and permanent Government.

Several new members were enrolled, after which the Club adjourned.

THE STRIKE AT THE CATHEDRAL.—The following official notification from Archbishop HUGHES, in reference to the recent strike of the stone-cutters employed on the new Roman Cathelic Cathedral, settles the question of interference from that quarter:

The Archbishop of New-York has seen, with regret, that there is a misunderstanding between the contractors and the workmen of the City of New-York. The nature of contracts heretofore made forbids that the Archbishop should enter, directly or indirectly, into any question between the contractors and the workmen employed by them.

The Archbishop hopes that this announcement will be sufficient to relieve him from any personal application or verbal response, on the part of those, whether contractors or employes, who may have, or think they have, grounds of complaint.

By order of the Most Rev. Archbishop,

F. MCNEIRNY, Secretary.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16, 1860.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE TO BE PURIFIED.—For years past Tompkins-square has been the resort of the worst class of the population on the East side of town. The fences were torn down, grass-plats trampled under foot, flower beds ruthlessly destroyed, and the worst scenes of ruffianism enacted within its limits, until it had actually become a plague-spot of the City. Last year the Common Council directed that it should be regulated and arranged, and a new iron railing be put around it. This has been done by the Street Commissioner. The ground has been newly graded and laid out by JOSEPH MURPHY, the Deputy Superintendent of Lands and Places, and whe is now busily engaged with a gang of men in planting trees and shrubbery—so that with proper Police regulations there is yet hopes of this Park becoming an ornament to the City.

THE CLOCK TO BE REPLACED IN THE CITY HALL.—The clock for the City Hall, the contract for which was awarded to the Messrs. SPERRY, has been completed, and will be placed in position within the next week or ten days. The cost of it, including glass dials, will be $4,000. In consequence, however, of the inability of the contractors to procure glass dials of the necessary size, in one piece, in this country, they have been compelled to order them from Germany, and they are now on the way hither. But not to keep the public waiting any longer, the clock is to be put up with ordinary wooden dials, until the others arrive. The "Goddess of Liberty" will resume her position on the top of the cupola, in about three weeks, or perhaps four—the contractors desiring to await the action of the Legislature, in order to decide in which direction the scales are to be turned.

HON. A. W. BRADFORD'S LECTURE.—A lecture was delivered on Thursday evening before the Law School of Columbia College, by Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD. It was a novel, striking and scholastic review of the origin of the Common Law of England, and fully sustained the reputation of the learned lecturer. The Common Law, it seems, as Mr. BRADFORD showed with great research and clearness, is chiefly a modified form of the Roman Code, preserved in the municipia of Britain through all political changes. A large and attentive audience was in attendance.

STREET CLEANING.—Requisitions from the City Inspector for Mr. SMITH's bills for street-cleaning, amounting to $5,769 24, were presented to the Comptroller yesterday. Mr. HAWS sent them back, with a request that other certificates besides those which accompanied them should be prepard. The Comptroller is waiting for legal advice with regard to the propriety of paying them: the Common Council some time ago passed a resolution forbidding him to pay them, and directing the Clerk of the Common Council not to countersign the warrant for the money.

Polytechnic Institute.

At the meeting of Thursday, March 15, Mr. HILLS, of New-Haven, read a paper upon the "Economy of Steam Heating."

Mr. FISHER thought that the merit of this method of heating consisted in sending a large body of moderately heated air into the room at once, instead of sending a small body of air intensely heated into the room, as is done in furnace-heating. He considered it more conducive to health. This method of heating did not necessitate a neglect of ventilation, though practically ventilation was apt to be neglected.

Mr. HOW presented for the inspection of the members of the Club some new specimens of leather made from the skin of the white whale found in the river St. Lawrence. This leather appeared to be very strong and elastic. He also read a statement by Mr. D. H. TETU, of Kamarouska, Canada, in reference to this white whale, or, as the Canadians term it, the "White Porpoise." This statement appeared in full in the TIMES of the 16th inst. From its skin could be made superior kid, sole-leather, harness-leather, or black leather for boots. This whale, though taken in large numbers in the early settlement of the country, gradually diminished in numbers during each year. Whether from increasing navigation of the river—proving a cause of alarm to this valuable fish—or from some of those hidden causes which the depth of ocean seals from us, they ceased to live together in large shoals, and dispersed into all parts of the river. They, however, are not less numerous in the St. Lawrence now than formerly; on the contrary, Mr. TETU stated that their number is much greater.

The oil made from this whale is inodorous, and gives a light only excelled by gas. It will not coagulate only in the most intense cold. The average price of a white whale, which was worth only $40 ten years ago, is now over $150, on account of the increased value of its oil and its skin.

Its weight is about 2,500 pounds; the largest attain 5,000 pounds, and are worth $200. These are about 22 feet long and 15 feet in circumference. The ear is so small that only the naturalist can find it; the sense of hearing is more acute than in any fish of the whole species.

The subject of adulteration of food and drink having been taken up,

Dr. GOULD stated that he would read a paper on deleterious food. It was thirty years since he was pressed into the great dyspeptic army. During all this time he had been an attentive observer of the laws of health. He considered the human stomach the best laboratory in the world, but acknowledged indebtedness to the crucible and laboratory of the chemist. He thought that the constitutions of nine out of ten of American-born children were weakened. The great bane, in his estimation, was the deleterious effect upon our food, from its passage from the field to the stomach. Wheat was ground, and the hull, which is the most healthy part of the grain, was thrown aside. In regard to tea and coffee, he said that if there was anything deleterious in tea, it was got there in its preparation for market.

Coffee was nutritious, and when taken upon an empty stomach and a small quantity of food taken with it, as is customary with the French, it was very healthy.

Salt he considered as very injurious, taken in the quantities usually eaten by American families. It produced a desire for water and drink, which operated injuriously in preventing mastication and full digestion.

Dr. YOUNG differed with the gentleman as regarded salt. Salt was an article universally used by all nations and eaten by all animals.

Dr. RUBEN said salt is one of several minerals found in the human blood. The minerals in the human blood constitute eight parts to a thousand, and of these eight parts, four consist of common salt. When vegetables and animals are raised on a soil destitute of the mineral substances required in the blood, they will grow but sickly. If this was true, was it not a fair argument to suppose that food containing these elements were necessary to the human body? In Massachusetts it was customary to give burnt bones to these animals, and by this means, if phosphate of lime was wanting in the soil of these farmers, this would supply what was wanting. He believed that salt was necessary to us as a people. It was particularly required by an active and enterprising race.

In regard to the adulteration of sugar, he said that a Professor had lately analyzed some of the best quality of maple sugar, carefully made, and had found the same white sand in it that was found in the common sugar, and which many laid to the adulterations of merchants. But while this would account for some of the sand found in common sugar, he very much doubted whether it would account for all of it.

Prof. HENDRICKS thought that in reference to ascertaining what was healthy and what was not, we should study healthy people, instead of sick or dyspeptic ones. If we would ourselves be healthy, we should study healthy men. If he were to give a direction one way or another, he should say, never take what a dyspeptic man prescribes, for he is a standing argument against the truth of his own ideas in reference to health.

Mr. FISHER stated that, in regard to bread, while in Florence he ate the best bread he ever had the pleasure of eating; the worst bread he ever ate, he ate in London.

Mr. DIBBIN thought the superiority of bread at Florence was due to the condition of fermentation at the time of baking. It was bread baked immediately after the raising process was commenced. The President remarked that in his family he had noticed that by moulding bread immediately and baking it, the pores in the bread were swollen and more evenly distributed in the bread.

Prof. RUBEN said that a French chemist had ascertained that in fermenting wheat meal you develop a decayed woody substance in it, and that consequently if a way could be found to make bread without this fermenting process it would be very desirable. In reference to the injury received from eating salt, and in explanation of a remark by a member of the Club that the Canadian and other tribes of Indians ate no salt, he said that the country which they inhabited abounded in mineral salt and phosphate of lime. The human body, he said, is composed of fifteen chemical elements, and any thing which went to supply these elements was desirable. Men cannot eat all things with equal indifference as to consequences, although they may more or less perfectly adapt themselves to various surrounding circumstances. We cannot take foreign substances into our systems without injuring us.

Dr. STEPHENS wished to correct an impression which went forth from the Club at the last meeting, in regard to the cattle brought to our City from great distances by the various lines of railroads. Since the last meeting he had made inquiries of the various railroad lines and other competent authorities, and he had ascertained that the cattle brought to our market were not so inhumanly treated as had been stated. Cattle brought from a great distance were not closely confined to the cars the whole distance, but were regularly taken out and watered every 250 miles of travel; they were let out into inclosures, fed and rested, until prepared to go another 250 miles without injury. The cattle offered in our New-York market were the best in the world. And any one could satisfy himself of this by going to Bull's Head and examining for themselves the cattle. The smooth and sprightly look was the best evidence on this point.

The Worth Monument.

We have at last an intelligible, if not wholly satisfactory, explanation of the disgraceful condition in which the Worth Monument has been suffered to remain for so long a time. It seems that the contract for the erection of the Monument and railing was awarded by the Street Commissioner, after due advertisement, to J. B. & W. W. CORNELL. It was sent to the Common Council and remained unacted on for a period of nearly *nine months*. By the printed terms of every contract, if the award be not confirmed within 90 days the bidders are at liberty to withdraw their bids. The Messrs. CORNELL did not withdraw their bid, however, but consented to assume the contract, provided the Street Commissioner would grant a still further extension of time, to which he assented.

The Messrs. CORNELL completed the Monument according to the specifications, but after its public dedication, an error was discovered in one of the inscriptions, which required to be corrected. The granite for the base of the railing was ordered in full time to allow a completion of the contract within the prescribed period, but access to Quincy, where it is quarried, is not easy during the Winter season, and it is only now that navigation is fairly opened in that quarter. Messrs. CORNELL received letters yesterday, stating that the ice-bound bases for the railing had departed in safety, and a very few weeks will see the monument complete in all its parts. There is reasonable ground to hope, therefore, that we may some time or other see this work of art put into a decent condition, and then we trust it may be kept so.

Police Reports.

A CONFIDENCE MAN IN DURANCE.

On Thursday, Thomas H. Purves was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $6,000, charged by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall with having obtained ten bales of raw silk, valued at $5,500, by false representations. It is alleged that Mr. Purves stated that he had made arrangements with Claflin, Mellen & Co., to furnish some thirty cases of manufactured silk, and that he would give their notes for the amount of the raw silk, at the expiration of sixty days, which was assented to, and the silk delivered. At the expiration of the sixty days, when called on for the notes, he had made an assignment, and inquiries instituted by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall resulted in the discovery, that not only had he no agreement with Claflin, Mellen & Co, but that on the very day on which he made the purchase of this raw silk, he had received from them $2,160 in cash, for twelve cases of manufactured silk, and that they had no arrangement with him as to any further purchases. There are three other similar charges pending against this man, involving $2,500, $5,000 and $2,000 respectively, in all of which, as in the present case, he procured the required bail.

FIGHT BETWEEN ROWDIES—ONE OF THEM MORTALLY WOUNDED AND ANOTHER BADLY HURT.

A number of disorderly young men engaged in fight about 10 o'clock last evening, at a drinking-place at the corner of Carlisle and West streets, in the First Ward, and one of the combatants, named William Hickey, received a wound which the physician at the City Hospital pronounces to be mortal. John Keenan, also a participant in the disturbance, was cut across the abdomen in so shocking a manner that his bowels protruded. He, too, was removed to the City Hospital. Officers Thompson and Eagan, of the First Precinct, succeeded in arresting Wm. Donnovan, the person alleged to have inflicted the wounds, and it was with difficulty that they guarded him from an excited crowd, who sought to lynch him. He was finally secured in the Station-house.

A PECULATING BOARDER.

For a week or two past, the occupants of a large colored boarding-house in Church-street have had their trunks broken open, and their property carried off. The thief was not detected until yesterday morning, when Detectives King and Slowey arrested William Johnson, a young colored man who boarded in the house, whom they caught engaged in packing up the contents of a young woman's trunk. Johnson, it is alleged, has been in the habit of lying in bed until after his fellow-boarders had risen, and would afterwards commit the larcenies. He is detained for examination.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATION.

Maurice Lesner, a German, was sought yesterday, by Detective Levy, of Philadelphia, to answer for the alleged perpetration of a number of frauds upon merchants of that city. His mode of operation is said to have been by filling up checks on the various city banks, and obtaining the money upon them after banking hours from any tradesman who would accept them; when, next day, they were presented at the bank, their worthlessness would be discovered. In this way Mr. Augustus Schenke alleges that he was victimized to the amount of $584 16, and other tradesmen have also suffered to a less extent. Detectives Slowey and King arrested Lesner at his residence, No. 169 Eighth-street, Williamsburgh, and he is held pending a requisition for his return to Pennsylvania

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

At a meeting of the Bar in the City Court, on Thursday evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his wise dispensation, to remove from us by death GEORGE WOOD, Esq., an eminent member of the legal profession in this State, and late a citizen of the City of Brooklyn; and,

Whereas, The distinguished talents of the deceased, and his profound erudition as a lawyer, have earned for him an imperishable name in the several Courts of this State, and especially in the Courts of the City of Brooklyn; and this Court deeming the occasion to be one that calls upon it to unite with the citizens of Brooklyn in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of deceased; therefore,

Resolved, That this Court do now adjourn, and that the foregoing preamble and this resolution be entered on the minutes.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans have nominated in the Second Ward—For Alderman, Daniel T. Leverick; for Supervisor, J. S. Redfield. In the Seventh Ward—For Supervisor, Stephen Crowell; for Assessor, Francis W. Webb. In the Fifteenth Ward—For Supervisor, Charles C. Talbot; for Assessor, Joseph T. Miller.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, when a large amount of unfinished business was disposed of, none of which was of any general interest.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday, the 27th inst.—Nos. 8, 53, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 1, 7, 38, 40, 6,

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP IN PARIS.

A Doctor Discovers a Planet—M. Leverrier—How to Eat One's Self—Swallows' Nests Eaten in France—Fabricated Perfumery—Father Lacordaire—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.

For weeks the scientific journals have been filled with eulogiums of the modest Dr. LESCARBAULT, who, between his visits to his patients, and with the most imperfect instruments possible, found a planet which the observatories, with all their appliances of art, had failed to perceive. And yet M. LEVERRIER had predicted that such a body existed in a certain space indicated, and the Observatory of Paris, and no doubt those of other capitals, had been for several years seeking its presence; but it was reserved for an obscure country physician, in a remote and unheard-of village, to find the coveted planet. Let not the reader imagine, however, that the discovery was a mere matter of chance: the Doctor made his calculations according to the best principles of astronomical knowledge; he found his planet on the black-board before finding it in the heavens. But when I say black-board it is a mere figure of speech, for when M. LEVERRIER went to pay a visit to the astronomical doctor, to see his calculations and his apparatus, he was astonished to find that the former were made on a pine board with a piece of charcoal, and this precious bit of rural science the learned Professor of the Observatory brought to Paris, and exhibited to his astonished colleagues of the Institute. The fact is, the Doctor was too poor to furnish himself either with a black-board or the paper used for astronomical calculations, and he was in the habit, when his board got full, of planing it off. His calculations, as verified by M. LEVERRIER and the Institute, wonderful to relate, had but an error of four seconds. What a lesson to the *savans* of the Observatory, supported by the Government, and surrounded with all the appliances of art!

The Government has paid to Dr. LESCARBAULT an honor it does not give its military heroes or its distinguished men of any rank: with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, was published in the *Moniteur* a notice of half a column, signed by the Minister, setting forth the claims of the Doctor to public admiration. The members of the Society called the *Presse Scientifique* offered the Doctor a public dinner, but he refused because he could not leave his patients. The Medical profession of Paris renewed the offer, but it was again refused, and now they are raising by subscription enough money to buy him a set of astronomical instruments. The people of the village of Orgères said to M. LEVERRIER: "Our Doctor is a very good man—we all love him very much; but he occupies himself too much with the stars!" The new planet has not yet received a name.

While the name of M. LEVERRIER is under the pen, a curious tradition occurs to memory in connection with him which is not certainly generally known; and it is precisely on account of this tradition that he is supposed to have gained position so rapidly under the present Empire. It is believed much more generally than one would suppose—and in very good society, too—that the distinguished mathematician is the official Astrologer of of the Court. According to this belief, NAPOLEON III. never appoints a day for a *fête*, a grand review, a hunt, or any public ceremony whatever, without first consulting M. LEVERRIER. And since the sun is rarely at fault when these holidays occur, the people believe naturally in the astrologer's infallibility, and do not find it remarkable that so wonderful a man is perpetually in favor at the Palace.

Scientific men have been employed for some time in seeking an artificial light for the exploration of the cavities of the human body. The difficulties in the problem were to find a light that produced no caloric—a light which might be condensed in tubes of small dimensions, and which produced a white flame. Messrs. DU MONCEL and RUHMKORFF, Russians, have arrived at these results. They employ the empty tubes of GEISSLER, which do not transmit caloric under the influence of electric light. These tubes are bent and interlaced into a labyrinth, and they thus obtain a vast quantity of light in a space so small as will admit of its use even in a cavity like that of the nostrils. This light has already been used with advantage in the examination of disease in all the cavities of the body.

Among the curious documents lately presented to the Academy of Medicine, under the head of new inventions, was one with the following title: *De l'Autophagie Spontanée et Artificielle*. What would the reader suppose lay hidden under this title? Nothing less than an exposition of the manner to live on one's self; or, in other words, cannibalism reduced to a civilized and humanitary institution! The world has already learned how to live upon one another; let us see how M. ANSELMIER, the author of the treatise in question proposes that a man should live off his proper self. He supposes that a man is lost at sea in a boat, and without provisions, and he then, in his argument, starts from the principle that the body, deprived of aliments, nourishes itself as long as it can at the expense of its proper substance. In proportion as this substance diminishes, the interior temperature of the body diminishes until death ensues. He proposes to combat the consequences of inanition by practicing light bleedings from the body, and drinking the blood. He tried the experiment on two animals of the same age, and the same size and condition. He deprived them both of all nourishment; the one died in the usual period from starvation; the other, which he bled and caused to drink his own blood, lived several days longer than the first. From this, M. ANSELMIER draws the conclusion that the system would be useful in preserving the lives of shipwrecked individuals, to such a point as to increase immensely the chances of being saved.

Another exposition, made before one of the Academies, (but this time the Academy of Sciences,) by M. PAYEN, lets us into an important secret about the falsification of that last caprice of the fashionable gourmand, swallows' nests—the *nids de salanges* of the Chinese. Your readers perhaps know that a pot-pie of dog-meat and garlic is not exactly the *ultimatum* of a Chinese kitchen, contrary to what ancient travelers in the Celestial Empire used to assert; a Chinese *chef de cuisine* of the first rank would feel wounded in his dignity at the mere mention of such a thing. It was reserved for the French, the first gourmands in the world, to snuff in the real qualities of the Chinese kitchen, and it is to them that is due this last importation. Recently we have heard of several grand dinners at which swallows' nests had formed a part of the bill of fare, and among the rest was a dinner at the Pompeian Palace of the Prince NAPOLEON in the Avenue Montaigne—(the reader willunderstand that I do not place myself under obligation to explain the connection between the rare-bit of the Chinese Empire and the ancient customs of the Palace of Diomeds.) But now M. PAYEN declares that swallows' nests, imported from China, is an impossibility in the kitchens of Paris; for the Chinese not only do not make of them an article of commerce, but they would cost, delivered at Paris, *eighty dollars* the pound! The learned Academician declared that the gelatinous substance sold for the real article in the restaurants of Paris was most frequently a chemical compound not worth so many centimes, but that the best imitation was the substance gathered from fish ponds during the spawning season!

The Police of Paris have been for some months engaged in the examination of a variety of falsifications, and among the rest that of perfumery. Several actresses have been suffering from the effects of poisons absorbed from the face, without suspecting that their sufferings came from this source. The quantity of corrosive sublimate, arsenic, vert-de-gris, vitriol and other poisonous or acrid substances daily absorbed in Paris must in effect be immense, and the reform did not commence too soon. The investigation, however, I had forgotten to mention, was instigated by a lawsuit, commenced by an actress of the Varieties Theatre against a perfumer, for damages for an indisposition attributed to his cosmetics. At the same time the Academy of Sciences is occupying itself with the question of lucifer matches, and the reform necessary in their mode of fabrication. Several deaths from poisoning in the use of these agents directed the attention of this learned body to the subject.

You have already noticed the fact that the Reverend Father LACORDAIRE has been elected to the vacant chair in the French Academy occupied by the late ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. The distinguished Dominican preacher has no sympathy with the present reigning dynasty in France, and the signature of his Majesty is necessary before the election is confirmed and definitive. The signature of his Majesty follows invariably within a day or two after the notification of election is officially made at the Palace, and no instance of refusal is on record since the days of LOUIS XVI., when that monarch refused a young man on account of his age, and another for his political opinions—the latter afterwards taking his revenge in aiding to send the unfortunate monarch to the guillotine. The election of Father LACORDAIRE was carried to the Palace for approval four weeks ago, and no action has been taken thereon. It is not anticipated, however, that there will be a final refusal. It is to be noted as a particularity in this case that M. GUIZOT, as President of the Academy for the moment, will be charged with the duty of conducting the new member to the Palace, to present him to his Majesty,—a reunion of three opposite and inimical elements it would be curious to see thus face to face; for the reader will recollect that not only are these gentlemen opposed to NAPOLEON politically, but Rev. LACORDAIRE is the leading man of the Catholic Church in France, while M. GUIZOT is the most influential Protestant.

You have perhaps already seen how a *danseuse* at one of the theatres of Venice managed to express on the stage her political opinions, in opposition to the police. At first she appeared in a dress uniting the three colors of the Sardinian flag. This was prohibited, and the next evening she appeared on the stage in white, with a green cap-curtain behind her, while one of her friends threw her a boquet of red flowers from the boxes. This she pressed to her bosom, and the three colors of Sardinia were united. The police suppressed the green curtain, and ordered that for the future she should dress differently. The patriotic girl then got one of her friends to throw her a bouquet with the three colors united, and this carried the fury of the police to the last point of forbearance. An order was issued that if ever another bouquet was thrown on to the stage, the *danseuse* should trample it under her feet. The next evening a bouquet was thrown to her, but this time it contained the colors of Austria. The girl, carrying out the order she had received, sprang upon it and trampled it to pieces, amid the frantic cheering of the house!

The men, on their part, do not lack ingenuity in tormenting the Austrians. When two gentlemen pass an officer in the streets of Venice they often say, one to the other: "My cigar has gone out, give me another *Zoferino!*" (match.)

At Naples the Police ordered that the name of the Sardinian Minister, the Marquis of VILLAMARINA, should not be pronounced in the public places. But the Neapolitans, ingenious in resources, say to one another: "I am going to the *Villa*, and afterwards to the *Marina*," (the castle and the sea-port.) At Mantua and Cremona the time of the Austrian police is occupied with the question of crinoline.

The Duke de BROGLIE, who received a warning from the French Minister a few weeks ago for an article in the *Correspondent* against the Government, has been rewarded by the Pope with the presentation of the wax taper which his Holiness carried at the ceremony of Candlemas Day—an unheard-of honor for disobedience.

Miss JOHNSON ("Minnie Myrtle,") author of *Peasant Life in Germany*, and other works, is now in Paris, and has just finished and sent off the manuscript of a new work entitled *Cottages of the Alps*, the scenes of which are laid entirely in Switzerland. I have been permitted to see the manuscript of this new work, and predict for it a wide circulation. It will be published simultaneously in London and New-York, SAMSON, LOW & Co., of Ludgate Hill, having seen the manuscript, and demanded the permission to copyright and publish it in England. SCRIBNER & Co., of New-York, are the American publishers.

Hon. Mr. FAULKNER has taken a very large and elegant suite of rooms on the Champs Elysées, at six thousand dollars a year, for his family, and an additional office for himself at the present location of the Legation. The Legation, therefore, will remain at No. 59 Rue de la Pepinière.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN TUSCANY.

Progress of Protestantism in Tuscany—Distribution of Bibles and Religious Books—Translations, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1860.

In my last, I endeavored to sketch the condition of Protestantism in Tuscany under the Grand Duke, and the encouraging change which accompanied the Revolution. This change was not unexpected. Matters had long been so desperate that an improvement was inevitable; and the friends of the good cause, debarred from direct effort in its behalf, occupied themselves with preparation for the time when such effort would be possible. Numerous religious books and tracts were translated from the French and English languages, secretly printed, and stored ready for use. Consequently, now that the long-desired opportunity is come, there is no lack of *ammunition* wherewith to attack the enemy.

The peculiarity of these translations is that they are the product of the best Italian talent. Easy as it is to speak and read Italian with fluency, no foreigner ever attains to that subtle power of harmony, discrimination and delicacy of shade in expression which lie among the *capabilities* of the "sweet Tuscan." It is a much better plan, therefore, to employ Italians to translate, explaining to them the idioms of the original, than to put the work into the hands of French or English, (as the case may be,) who may be able to understand the text, but will certainly fail in transferring its spirit into the translation.

I was favored with a glance at the books now accumulating in Florence, and soon, it is expected, to be publicly distributed and sold. For, it may be well to state, no books have been, or will be, in ordinary cases, *given* away. The effects of gratuitous circulation among the heathen of India, are enough to show that what is gained through the increased number of readers is more than balanced by the comparative contempt with which they regard a gift so freely bestowed. The Italians have almost as little an idea as the Chinese or Hindoos, of the missionary spirit which prompts Christians to give much money merely for the circulation of a book. Even such men as compose the Council, of which RICASOLI is President, were frightened to see Bibles imported so suddenly and numerously; and put a Priest in command at the Custom-house, to check a business which they suspected as semi-political. They must be less uneasy now; for I hear that twenty large boxes of Bibles came safely through the hands of the police, a few days ago.

But to return: these admirable translations, (which are really classical, sometimes, in the purity and vigor of their style,) are no less calculated in matter than in manner, to attract and interest the Italian mind.

One of the most excellent in both respects is the translation of *Pilgrim's Progress*, which reads like an original Italian work; and by its vivid allegory takes especial hold of the imagination of this people. It is a great favorite, I am told, among the converts; and the beautiful edition recently issued in New-York, of which a few copies have reached the Peninsula, is just the thing for presentation to friends. The Italian edition is in pamphlet form.

An American book, WALKER'S *Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation*, is also among the number. This remarkable work has produced no less effect here than in other parts of the world; and is greatly valued by the religious teachers of the new movement in Italy, for its clear analysis and powerful logic.

Among books of another class I noticed an essay, *Showing it to be impossible that St. Peter ever came to Rome; The Westminster Catechism, Religious Almanac, &c.* I was amused at a little sixteen-mo pamphlet, containing the Epistle to the Romans, and entitled: *"The Epistle of St. Paul the Apostle to the Holy Church at Rome, from whence the faith was spread throughout the World.* By authority of the Head of the Church. This Epistle is edifying and profitable for all good Catholics." It may be asked whether the task of convincing Italian Catholics of the errors of their Church is one of difficulty. I am told that it is too easy. An Englishman or German must be patiently reasoned with, step by step, and then it is only with hesitation that he changes his creed. But an Italian half catches in a moment what the minister will say, invests it with a poetic glow of imagination which supplies for the time the want of logical foundation, is converted with glorious fervor,—and "withers away" as easily and quickly as he "sprung up." To-day attracted by the purity and simplicity of the Protestant faith, he is to-morrow fascinated by the gorgeous ceremonies and solemn mysteries of the Church of his fathers. This is the great trouble—not that the people will not heed the word; but that they "hear gladly" and "have no root."

It must also be admitted that many read the Bible merely because they hate the priest, and have a vague idea that they annoy him by so doing. Some associate the reading of the Bible with delivery from temporal despotism; and profess to be religiously, that they may be the sooner civilly, free. But some are earnest, honest Christian men and women, whose warm hearts and ready hands any church in the world might be proud to own.

After all, it is impossible to effect a radical change in the present generation. Individuals may be enlightened and reformed; and this, even, is an end well worth striving for; but the regeneration of a people must begin with the children.

I mentioned in a previous letter that, for the first time in centuries, a Protestant school was open in Florence. The present and only one is for boys. A similar one, for girls, will be opened as soon as a suitable teacher has been found.

The boys' school is situated on the left side of the Arno, not far from the Ponte Carraja; the children, therefore, generally have to cross the river to come. As they are all quite young, and the many carriages on the bridge render the walk somewhat dangerous, they are collected and conducted every morning by an old *Pedagogus*, who also "sees them home" at night. They eat their lunch at school in the good old-fashioned way.

When I visited the school it was "recess." My guide knocked at a low-browed door in a retired street, and we were admitted into the ante-room, where fifteen or twenty bright-eyed little fellows were munching their bread and apples. They all saluted us, raising the right hand to the forehead (as though shading their eyes from the overpowering glory of our presence) and holding it in that position until we had passed by. The second room was the schoolroom. A half-dozen idlers sat at their desks, "kept in" because they hadn't been diligent. After we had saluted the schoolmaster, he forgave the little offenders in honor of our visit, and with a profound salute to us they bounded into the other room to join their comrades.

The master is, certainly, a remarkable man. He is said to be learned, and possessed of great genius. He is one of the *Improvisatori* of Italy, and, of course, can speak eloquently in prose as well as poetry. When the school was first opened, he got two or three people together one evening in the school-room, to read and explain the Bible to them. The next evening there were a dozen, then thirty, until at last his audience having increased to forty or fifty, the landlady interfered, and broke up the meetings altogether. When the way is fully open, his talents will not lie unused.

He is lame, has long, tangled, dark hair, and one of the pleasantest smiles that ever irradiated a plain face. His management of the children is capital. There is no corporeal punishment in the school. If a scholar has not "got" his lesson, he detains him from play till it is ready. If any little rebel is reckless or refractory, he lashes him *with his tongue*. Ridicule is as potent with boys as with men, and few of the scholars care to be caught more than once wearing the paper cap with great ears, and marked "Ass!" and "Disobedient!" before and behind, and standing up before the school, to be talked at by the teacher.

On the wall hung a schedule of lessons. I noticed that *singing* formed part of every day's exercises. Twice a day there were Bible lessons. How interesting it must be to hear the stories and the truths of Scripture for the first time, illustrated by the "golden tongue" of such a teacher! "*Poetry*," too, was on the list. I asked how that was taught, and was told that the children learned it by heart, and it was explained to them by the master. Geography, arithmetic and writing, occupied, of course, no inconsiderable space.

It is said that not even Young America is so quick to learn as Young Italy. Every one of the dark eyes that sparkled so brightly upon us as we passed out again seemed to be precociously intelligent and acute; and, looking forward ten or fifteen years, it was easy to imagine these boys grown to be *men*, in soul as well as body, and fit to control the destinies of their fatherland.

There are about thirty scholars now; but a beginning does not depend upon numbers for its importance. If this experiment succeeds it will not be the only one. The priests have endeavored in vain to prevent its success; but their power is daily on the wane. Indeed, since the abolition of the *Concordat*, and proclamation of the law of Sardinia, the school has a right to be recognized and protected by the State.

I will add only, that those who desire to know more of the enterprise, or to aid it by money, which cannot but be welcome, may address Rev. J. R. MCDOUGALL, care of MAQUAY, PACKENHAM & Co., Florence. R. W. R.

Wisconsin Financiering.

ARREST OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS IN MILWAUKEE FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Milwaukee *Democrat* says: "The Investigating Committee, consisting of Councilors LOCKWOOD, NOYES, and TESCH, who for the last three weeks have been engaged in investigating the affairs of the city officers, came to a point, on Saturday afternoon, where they thought public justice required that two of our city officials—the Clerk, ROBERT B. LYNCH, and the Comptroller, E. L'HOMMEDIEU GARDINER—should be arrested, and charges of a serious nature preferred against them. Accordingly, Mayor PAGE entered a complaint against R. B. LYNCH, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, on Saturday afternoon. Chief-of-Police BECK arrested him in the Mayor's office. Two charges were preferred against him, one for embezzlement of $2,000, and one for forging a treasury-note of $100, on or about the 19th day of July, 1859. Judge MALLORY fixed his bail at $1,500 on the charge of embezzlement, and $600 for forgery. Sufficient was also found to warrant the arrest of Comptroller GARDINER, and on complaint of Councilor TESCH, a warrant was issued for his arrest, charging him with forging a treasury-warrant for $50, on or about the 7th day of July, 1859. He was arrested at his house, on Sunday, and confined at the Station-house.

This morning the bail of LYNCH surrendered him up, and he was again taken into custody. On the opening of the Court, Judge MALLORY fixed the bail at $8,000 for each of them. In the case of LYNCH, $7,000 on the charge of embezzlement, and $1,000 on the charge of forgery. The arrest on such grave charges, preferred so plainly and explicitly, has caused much excitement and talk in the community. We do not wish to prejudge the case, but of one thing the public may rest satisfied, and that is, that the Mayor and Committee would not have preferred the charges without having good grounds for so doing. It is not known to what extent the operations of these gentlemen have been carried, but one thing is certain, that the affairs of this city have got to a point where forbearance has ceased to be a virtue on the part of the tax-payers and property-holders, and such a public sentiment is arising as will be satisfied with nothing but the fullest and most thorough investigation."

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

The Weather—A Bribery Case—The Shoemakers—Gov. Banks—Zoyara—Rev. I. S. Kalloch—Ex-Gov. Gardner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 21, 1860.

Of all the uncomfortable places in the world, on a windy, chilly March day, Boston is the least desirable. For forty-eight hours an east wind has exerted itself, whether for the benefit of strangers or not, is more than I can say; but certainly a bluer-nosed, thinner-lipped, shrugged-shouldered set of men and women I never before met. Each person seems to be on some particular errand, the importance of which was the only thing that could have induced him to leave home, and which accomplished, he should "scoot" back to his fireside without delay.

Under these favorable circumstances I shall proceed to detail some matters of interest happening here, and which I think will warrant an airing in your most respectable journal.

First and foremost we have

A BRIBERY CASE

in the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts. At the bare announcement of such a fact doubtless you stand aghast and shake your honorable head in token of unbelief; but I assure you it's so. I have been to the big yellow State House, (with a dome,) and have seen it with my own eyes and heard it with my own ears. A metropolitan railroad is mixed up with it; and I will here remark that those M. R. R.'s are singular affairs, always in hot water, just getting in or just got out. It seems strange, but track 'em wherever you will, you find the above fact undeniable.

The gist of the affair is, that Hon. GEO. A. SHAW, a member of the House, charges the agents of the Metropolitan Railroad Company with an attempt to influence his action as a legislator by the use of money. Mr. SHAW states that on Feb. 20 a gentleman handed him a note at the State House, but that, being occupied at the time, he did not open it until later in the day; and when he did, what was his surprise, his astonishment, his indignation, upon finding a $100 note. The party who handed him the envelope was a Mr. HUBBARD, who is connected in some way with the Railway Company. Mr. SHAW felt dreadfully about it, and at once returned it to Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. H. felt worse yet, and said he had no idea where the money came from. A gentleman had left the envelope at his office, requesting Mr. H. to hand it to Mr. SHAW, and that is all he knew about it. A Committee of Investigation was appointed, and all parties interested have been summoned to appear. This is a singular state of things. Benevolent gent leaves $100 for Mr. HUBBARD to give to Mr. SHAW—Mr. SHAW won't keep the money, though he can't show that he was approached in any improper manner by any known person. Mr. HUBBARD declines to take the cash because it don't belong to him. Benevolent gent keeps out of sight, and the money has no owner. The difficulty now is to find out who this spendthrift is, who, with no ostensible purpose, so lavishly disposes of his cash. Distinguished counsel are engaged on each side, among whom are prominent Hon. J. A. ANDREWS, and H. F. DURANT, Esq., late partner of RUFUS CHOATE. The matter is yet under investigation, and what the result will be it is impossible to foretell.

An informal

MEETING OF THE SHOEMAKERS

of Boston was held, for the purpose of expressing sympathy and tendering aid to the strikers at Lynn. Several persons spoke, all of whom were in favor of strikes in general and this strike in particular. Thinking it would result in permanent good to the trade everywhere, they determined to give the strikers their immediate coöperation. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, a nd another to canvass the city for pecuniary aid. A large mass meeting of shoemakers will be held before long, and the most systematic countenance will be given to the movement at Lynn. One speaker said that he wanted to get rid of all the poor workmen with which the craft was burdened. They cut under, do poorer work, and bring on difficulties between the bosses and jours which are sure to end in states of feeling like the present. Therefore he was willing to do anything which would aid the workmen to establish a high list of prices, so high that none but good workmen could obtain them.

Of all the busy men in this busy city, His Excellency

GOVERNOR BANKS,

is the most so. He is at his office early, and seemingly always. He is a frequent and popular lecturer here, and in all the cities of his State. One day we hear of him at a review, then at a dinner, again at a convention. He is compelled by his oath frequently to examine all the public buildings, prisons, hospitals, institutions, colleges and schools, and yet in the multitude of his well-attended and imperative duties, he finds time to prepare and to deliver scientific, practical and popular lectures, and keep himself before his constituents continually, and always about duties in which he is thoroughly prepared, and with which in all their details he is conversant. These things are easily seen, and I have no doubt he is pulling his little wires in secret, just as much as any of the other politicians of the day. It is said he has very strong notions about the fitness of the various candidates for the Chicago nomination, and it is pretty generally supposed by those knowing chaps, who abound in the region of the State House, that his first choice would be NATHANIEL P. BANKS, his second JOHN C. FREMONT, neither of whom would make an American blush; but one is too young, say the wise ones, and the other isn't available, say the jealous ones, and in all probability Gov. BANKS will have to wait a little longer.

The question over which young New-York so long bothered itself—Is the

ZOYARA A WOMAN?

—has taken hold of Young America here in the most remarkable manner. Old gentlemen who haven't thought of girls for twenty years discuss it over their *Courier*; venerable dames, who inquire as they pass the ticket-taker, "Is this the circus?" sit and look, and look in utter horror and complete consternation as "that gal rides bare-backed," and when the riding is over, wiping their moistened spectacles, agree that *no* female ever could dare be so bare-faced; young gentlemen from Cambridge in no-armed raglans, sitting in the orchestra chairs, knowingly wink and assert that *they* know all about it. Perhaps they have not met *him* at PARKER'S after the performance and perhaps they have; and the young ladies who crowd the Academy at the Matinees de Hoss, are in ecstacies all the time and think *she's* "splended." On the whole I must say public opinion is just as much divided here as it was in New-York. The entertainment is a great success and the managers are coining money.

I thought while I was here I would endeavor to see the celebrities. So Sunday I went to hear the

REV. I. S. KALLOCH

preach in the Tremont Temple. Mr. KALLOCH is about six feet tall, has florid complexion, full beard, large frame, full round voice and dear little feet. He preaches Sunday morning, afternoon and evening, to a congregation of some three thousand people, of whom probably 2,000 are females. An immense choir of men and women sit at his back, and he delivers his discourse from a sort of somno placed on a very large platform. His text was "Blessed are the meek." His teaching was very plain and simple, and eminently practical. He has an independent, off-hand way of apparently extemporizing, the effect of which is very pleasing. The singing was good. Considering the trials he has gone through, his youth, and the embarrassment consequent upon his *affaire delicate*, his success is wonderful, but none the less a fixed fact.

Doubtless you remember Gov. H. J. GARDNER, who for so many years ruled the roost. He had *auburn* whiskers. After his unfortunate connection with WOLCOTT, of $80,000 notoriety, the Ex-Governor completely dropped from the public eye, and I had nearly forgotten there was such a man, until day before yesterday I saw him with a splendid pair of *black* whiskers, trotting up Washington-street as grandly as you please. I was delighted to see him and upon inquiry ascertained he had gone into the dry-goods business, and was doing very well. What an eventful career. Quiet young man with auburn whiskers enters a Know-Nothing lodge, becomes a P. E. C. W. L. J. A. R., runs for Governor, is elected, does it again, keeps a doing it, runs and is defeated, starts a banking business, don't like it, sinks from public gaze for three years, and finally turns up in the dry-goods business with black whiskers. *Tempus fugit.*

HOWARD.

Trial of Shepard—Mr Cooley, the District-Attorney—Mr. B. F. Butler.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 22, 1860.

I intended to start on a trip into New-Hampshire this morning, and had directed the porter to call me in time for the 7 A. M. train. In obedience to his summons I got up, and what was my astonishment on looking from the window to see the snow-flakes falling thick and fast, while the ground was already spread with the downy covering. Hang it all, said I, and reluctantly turned back to my now half cooled couch.

Boston is a dreary place at best, Common and all and I didn't know what I should do with myself until that faithful friend and courteous knight of the reportorial quill, GEO. TILESTON, of the Boston *Herald*, called for me to accompany him to the

TRIAL OF J. F. SHEPARD

for forging three notes. This trial deserves a notice for several reasons. Mr. SHEPARD has for a long term of years filled a large place in the public eye. He has been Major of the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and member of the Staff of the Brigadier-General of the State. He was the originator and cashier of the Five Cent Savings' Bank. Formerly editor of the *Daily Bee*, and consequently an active member of the Know-Nothing fraternity; he latterly has imbibed Republican ideas of the Banks or "Fishy" school—and during the last campaign did good service in that cause. He claims to be the one who first suggested the name of Mr. BANKS as an available candidate for the Gubernatorial chair.

Mr. SHEPARD is a large-bodied man, of full habit, flushed cheek and long beard. He sits within the bar by the side of his counsel, and busies himself by taking notes of the testimony as given.

The prosecution is conducted by District-Attorney COOLEY, who is a second Daddy LAMBERT, in form and feature. At first glance, I should say he is about five feet eight inches in height, and at least nine feet around, the points of measurement being the front of his bread-basket and his trousers' seat. Of this peculiarity, rather an unfair advantage was taken by the defendant's attorney, who observing that Mr. COOLEY questioned the witness while sitting, objected to his doing so, as one of the imperative rules of the Court is that at such times attorneys must stand. The Court said that, owing to lameness and other reasons, he had excused the District-Attney from standing in future. The good nature of Mr. COOLEY is undeniable, but in the hands of such men as BUTLER, he is like a baby on horseback.

The defence is conducted by Hon. B. F. BUTLER and A. B. UNDERWOOD, Esq. Mr. BUTLER is so well known in political and legal circles that a description of his personal appearance may not come amiss. He is apparently about 45 years of age, has a fine portly figure, surmounted by a handsome head, having a frank, open countenance, and a winning smile, well calculated to prejudice men in his favor. He wears a closely-fitting, single-breasted, blue frock coat which is fastened up before with twelve conical buttons. I should say his forte consisted in the quickness with which he detects error in an opponent's case, rather than in the ability with which he presents his own. A characteristic anecdote of Mr. BUTLER is as follows: When Gov. GARDNER issued an order disbanding the foreign military companies, Mr. BUTLER, as Colonel, refused to transmit the order to the companies under his command. For this he was removed from his position. Shortly after a vacancy occurred by which an election for Brigadier-General became necessary, and BUTLER, being in great favor with all the military men, was unanimously voted in, and Gov. GARDNER was compelled to issue a new commission to the man he had a short time previously ignominiously deposed. I have heard of WEBSTER'S faculty of bullying a witness, but I can't think even he ever bothered, embarrassed, confused, irritated, or used up a man so completely as BUTLER has done Mr. MARSH, Bank Commissioner and editor of the *Bee*, this afternoon. As is usually the case, a witness never helps his embarrassment by attempting smart replies, and this afternoon's experience is no exception to the rule.

The case drags slowly. Mr. COOLEY is snubbed every two minutes by the Judge, who vainly endeavors to keep him within bounds, and Mr. BUTLER, having annoyed Mr. COOLEY about two hours, is now making a dessert off from poor little MARSH.

The weather is dreadful. Snow and sleet struggle for supremacy, and I am unwillingly detained until to-morrow. HOWARD.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The Charleston Convention and Political Movements in General—Local Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 22, 1860—P. M.

Many of our citizens have been hoping, though, to my mind, almost against hope, that the Democratic National Convention would ultimately be held in Baltimore instead of Charleston. However much myself, in common with others, actuated, doubtless, by especially interested motives, might desire such a result, yet I have no idea Charleston will be forsaken. That it would in all respects prove more satisfactory to the country at large, and to delegates particularly, if the national assemblage would take place here, very few entertain a doubt; still thefi at has gone forth, and it is idle to suppose that any other place than Charleston can be honored—or dishonored, as the case may be—with this great Democratic congregation. Those, therefore, who wish to visit the Palmetto metropolis must submit to such rates of fare and accommodations as may be imposed upon them. The Cincinnati Convention, four years ago, wishing to manifest its gratefulness to the South for her potency in aiding Democracy, agreed to hold the next Convention within ultra-Southern boundaries. This was done under a full conviction that great inconveniences must ensue from selecting Charleston as the place of meeting, in the hope not only of conciliating, but of obtaining the support of a powerful section to the party thus conferring so great a favor. Everybody then knew, as they now know, that a more out-of-the-way place—one less adapted in point of conveniences and accommodations—could not have been chosen. There are but two hotels of note in the city, and these capable of quartering only a few hundred persons. A large portion of the population is negroes, while the whites are not prepared to open their houses to supply strangers with bed and board. Then again the invidious distinctions that might be made upon sectional grounds, engendering animosities, &c., might prove exceedingly unpleasant. Be this, however, as it may, it is folly to suppose the contemplated Convention can be held elsewhere than in Charleston. Time does not admit of an alteration.

THE OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

The Union Opposition National Convention, which assembles here on the 9th of May next, will be very largely attended by delegates and others from all parts of the United States. I have no doubt it will far surpass in numbers that of Charleston—maybe in importance also. There will be no *extra charges*, but, on the contrary, every pains taken to accommodate visitors upon reasonable terms. The work of this Convention will be to nominate for Presidency some conservative man, free from extremes, such, perhaps, as Hon. EDWARD BATES, and offer him to the country as a Presidential candidate of the party, or parties, opposed to Democracy. This will be done in anticipation of the Republican Convention at Chicago, which meets afterwards, uniting in the same nomination, and thus combine the full strength of all opposing parties upon one man. Such, I am confident, is the secret design, but whether Republicans will acquiese cordially, or at all, is quite another matter. I doubt if they will yield so pliantly.

REPUBLICANISM IN MARYLAND.

I have before me a small pamphlet, signed EDMUND SMITH, President and J. M. Grand Secretary, being a declaration of principles by the "Baltimore Republican Association. It is moderate in tone, opposes the extension of slavery into new territory, and the Slave-trade, maintaining a determination to act with the Republican party in electing such persons to office as shall carry out the doctrines of Republicanism heretofore acknowledged and understood; in the meantime repudiating what is known as Ultra-Abolitionism. There are, I am told, a hundred or more Baltimoreans, united with others in most of the Western shore counties, connected with this Association. Some of them were old Whigs, others Democrats and former Americans. It is their purpose, very soon, to convene a State Convention in Baltimore, and select delegates to represent Maryland in the Chicago Convention. Those who go there, as I further learn, will probably be under instructions to acquiesce in the nomination of the Union Opposition National Convention of this city. As a last resort, however, they will accept Mr. SEWARD, or whoever else that body may nominate.

At the last Presidential election there were in all about 260 Republican votes cast in this State. With a judicious organization and a truly conservative candidate I doubt not this number might be considerably increased. It cannot be doubted, however, that self-interested motives—looking to personal aggrandizement and the "spoils"—must influence many who unite in the Republican movement here. They hope—being comparatively few in numbers—in case of a Republican Administration coming into power, to be ready, cut and dried for the various offices. Thus bulletined before hand, the President could have no difficulty in ascertaining his partisan friends, and being limited as to numbers, nearly every one of them would be called upon to accept some position in the Custom-house, Post-office or other official department. Should the Republican Party prove successful next Fall, a Maryland Republican—emphatically known as such—will be good for governmental favors, as a bank check is current when legitimately indorsed. There can be no mistake about the matter, and this idea may win many a selfish individual to a cause which at present is uncongenial to Southern institutions.

DOUGLAS IN MARYLAND.

Four of the Maryland Congressional Districts have already elected delegates to the Charleston Convention pledged in favor of DOUGLAS. One, probably two more, will be chosen from districts not yet returned. The indications at present are that DOUGLAS will certainly command a majority out of the Maryland delegation provided he requires it. The Democratic State Convention is now in session here for the purpose of electing representatives at large to the Charleston Convention and to nominate State Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. It assembled at noon in the Maryland Institute, and after a temporary organization, appointing General HAMMOND Chairman, and finally organized, electing Ex-Governor LOWE, of Frederick, President. The Douglas men are slightly in the minority—probably five votes—though sufficiently strong to make their power felt. The session is quite stormy. It is conceded the Convention will select two Administration men for the State at large, in favor of the Administration, or Anti-Douglas faction. I am now informed, however, upon reliable authority, that DOUGLAS will have five out of the six Congressional District delegates to the Charleston Convention, which, in any event, must give him a controlling majority from Maryland in that body.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY MATTERS.

Hon. J. LENNOX BOND, who has been appointed to the Judgeship of the City Criminal Court, in place of Judge STUMP, removed, is giving entire satisfaction by the energetic manner in which he administers justice. He is an American in politics—some say of the "PLUG" order, and hence the conundrum: Why was his appointment to the Bench like an operation in dentistry? Because it was the removal of *an old stump* to replace it with a "*plug*." Joking aside, he is a highly esteemed gentleman, and makes a most righteous judge. The controversy about his ineligibility, in consequence of non-residence, is all folly.

The new Metropolitan Police bill will be taken up on Monday next, in the Court of Appeals at Annapolis, for final decision. Its constitutionality will, beyond all question, be sustained. The Commissioners, in anticipation, are already preparing to inaugurate their system. Mayor SWAN has changed his mind, and determined not to resign. He will act with the Commissioners as one of them, hold on to the Mayoralty until his term of office expires, a year hence, rendering such aid as his enlarged experience may afford. It is by no means out of the way of expectation, as the Opposition Party in Maryland deserves much for its support of Mr. FILLMORE four years ago, that her gallantry may be rewarded in nominating Mr. SWAN for the Vice-Presidency by the Union Opposition National Convention, which assembles here next month. This result is confidently looked for by many of his friends. Many of your readers are doubtless aware of his having been frequently spoken of in this connection.

Our citizens have just established a new line of steamers in the Southern trade, to run between Savannah, Ga., and Baltimore. The *Ben Deford*, first of the boats, a superb vessel, built here, went on a trial trip down the bay, yesterday, and performed admirably. This is the true and only way to secure trade from the South. One practical business effort is worth ten thousand attempts to excite political or sectional prejudices against the North. Trade always goes where the best facilities and inducements are held out. Southern people, Northern people, and other people always have and always will, so long as grass grows and water runs, seek business marts where they obtain the best accommodations. This is human nature the world over, dating back to the creation of old Adam, running down to ADAM SMITH, and later. It is the living essence of political economy.

The City Passenger Railway controversy, excepting a few ineffectual efforts of the Baltimore *Sun* to prejudice some of its readers against Messrs. BROCK & Co., has nearly died out. The cars run as usual, and the work every hour gains increased popularity. The next Legislature will, beyond doubt, give them a charter. The effort to make it a political question—made only by the *Sun*, a pretended neutral, but suspected Democratic

THE FREE NEGRO QUESTION.

Gov. Stewart's Veto of the Bill to Enslave Free Negroes in Missouri.

THE PROPOSED MEASURE UNCONSTITUTIONAL—THE VETO MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1860.

Among a large number of bills submitted to me for approval during the last hour of the adjourned session of this General Assembly, was one entitled, "An act concerning slaves, free negroes and mulattoes." Doubting the constitutionality of some of its features, as well as the policy of a measure calculated unnecessarily to awaken the prejudices and arouse the sympathies of many of our citizens, and thus to operate injuriously upon the very interest it was ostensibly intended to protect, I could not, without a more careful examination of the bill than was possible under the circumstances then surrounding me, do justice to myself, or the interests involved, by decisive action upon it; I, therefore, withheld my signature from it. Its subsequent examination confirmed the impressions mentioned, and believing that no good could result from the agitation and public discussion at this time of the questions involved therein, I had foreborne, notwithstanding the demand made by the political Press, to make any public statement of my objections to said bill. I had hoped that the Legislature of this session would be restricted to the objects for which the General Assembly had been convened, and that there would be no discussion or legislative action upon the already threadbare subject of Slavery. The public mind has become weary of Slavery agitation, and demands of legislators attention to various other subjects that pertain to our material and intellectual advancement, which have been measurably ignored during the period that sectional strife has been made the paramount issue in national politics. Now that the ardor of sectionalism is abating, with indications in every part of the Union of a rekindling of fraternal sentiments and the restoration of healthful conservative influences, *it is certainly impolitic on the part of Missouri, to so legislate, as to revive the misdirected sympathies in behalf of the colored race, or strengthen the too popular error in regard to the moral status of slaveholding communities.*

In view of the prospect in other portions of the Union, of an abatement of sectional prejudices and of returning political sanity, and of the fact that the number present and prospective of persons likely to be affected by any law allowable by treaty stipulations and constitutional restrictions, is and will be very limited; and of the further fact that the law already upon our statute books is sufficiently stringent, and has so far transcended public sentiment as to be almost wholly a dead letter, I am constrained to regard the reenactment of the bill referred to uncalled for and calculated to breed political discord, while even if its provisions were constitutional and practicable, its benefits, should it become a law, are not likely to compensate for the evils liable to result from its enactment and attempted enforcement. If not unconstitutional and impracticable, I should feel that I was doing the people who had honored me with their suffrages, a service in withholding my approval from it. But *there is an inherent and fatal constitutional objection to the bill that would make it wholly inoperative*, which objection compels me in the due observance of my official oath, to return it to you unapproved. Under both our Federal and State Constitution, the right to a trial by jury is guaranteed. In the second section of article 3, Constitution of the United States, it is declared that, "The trial of *all* crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury." Article 5, amendments to the Constitution of the United States, says: "No *person*," (making no distinction as regards color or political condition) shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime * * * nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law;" and in article 6 it is further declared that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury." From these quotations it is very clear that the Federal Constitution recognizes the right of all persons in cases involving "life of liberty," and guarantees to them a trial by jury. It must therefore be regarded as one of the fundamental rights that lie at the basis of all Governments within the jurisdiction of said Constitution. The Constitution of Missouri asserts the same right, and is still more explicit. The 8th section of article 13, (declaration of rights) says that "The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." Article 9 goes further, and makes provision for a speedy trial by an impartial jury, "without which the accused cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property." In section 27, of article 3, all doubts in regard to the intention of the framers of our Constitution to make any distinction by reason of color, nationality, or political status, are removed by the unqualified declaration that "In prosecutions for crime, slaves shall not be deprived of an impartial trial by jury." If slaves are to be protected in that right, no one will deny it to the free negro or mulatto.

In view of these premises, it will be plainly seen that the provisions of the bill under consideration, in only allowing the free negro "a summary examination before some judge, justice of the peace, or other jucicial officer," when under arrest and his liberty in jeopardy, unequivocally deprives him of that "*trial by jury*," the right to which the Constitution of the State declares "*shall remain inviolate*," which right is also asserted, as before shown, by the Federal Constitution. If it is possible to doubt the correctness of the position here taken, that doubt will be dissipated by judicial decision upon this very point to which I call your attention.

In 1808 the Legislature of Kentucky passed an act which provided that persons of color emigrating to that State might be compelled to depart under that act. DORAN and RYAN, free men of color, were arrested in KNOX County. (See DARNE's Kentucky Reports, vol. 1, p. 331.) They were required to enter into a recognizance binding them to leave the State, which they failed to do. The penalty adjudged was that they should be sold for the term of one year.

The proceedings against them were considered by the Court of Appeals to be in the nature of a *prosecution* (by information) "for an *offence* against the Commonwealth." Says the report:

"The tenth section of the tenth article of the Constitution of Kentucky declares, among other things, that the accused shall have, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial JURY of the vicinage. There was no jury in this case, and this Court is clearly of the opinion that the act of 1808 should be interpreted as dispensing with a jury, and therefore it so far conflicts with the *supreme law* of the land. The act cannot be constitutionally enforced without the intervention of a jury. *A free man cannot be sold even for an instant, unless a jury of his peers shall have passed condemnation upon him.*"

In 1838 an act was passed to remedy the constitutional defect of the act of 1808. The amendatory act provides that a jury shall be summoned in cases contemplated by the law. Subsequently GEORGE S. EDWARDS, a free man of color, was presented for an alleged violation of the statute of 1808, which, as before stated, was "*an act to prevent the migration of free negroes and mulattoes to this* (that) *State.*"

A special verdict was rendered, certifying that EDWARDS had emigrated to the State prior to the enactment of 1838, and the Circuit Judge being of the opinion that the act of 1838 could not be constitutionally applied to an offence previously committed, the Constitution forbidding the enactment of any *ex post facto* law, and that the act of 1808 was not enforceable without the aid of that supplemental enactment, adjudged that EDWARDS was not guilty, and therefore discharged him. The Court of Appeals, (see DARNES' Reports, vol. 9, page 447,) held that the enactment of 1838 could not be made to retroact; that two elements were necessary to constitute the alleged offence, viz.: *migrating* to and *remaining* in the State a given time, both of which acts must be committed after the complete enactment; that the act of migration had, by the operation of the statute of limitation, ceased to be an offence prior to the institution of the prosecution, wherefore, in the opinion of the Court, EDWARDS had been properly acquitted and discharged. The judgment of the Circuit Court was therefore affirmed.

The bill under consideration, in being made applicable to all free negroes and mulattoes who have emigrated to and settled in this State since 1847, notwithstanding the inhibition of that statute, is essentially *ex post facto*, although the extreme penalty is made to depend upon their remaining in the State beyond a stated future period; for that penalty has been enacted since the principal acts tending to the existence of the offence—migration to and settlement in the State—were committed; which offence is made to consist in continuing to do just what, by common consent, in the communities in which they reside they have hitherto been permitted to do without molestation or an intimation that they were violating the laws of the State.

In view of the neglect by those supposed to know the law to reasonably enforce the inhibitory enactment, the real offence, committed years ago, might well be regarded as morally barred from the severe penalties of this bill; and when it is so clearly apparent that the unconstitutionality of the act renders it a nullity, no one will attempt to enforce it, nor would it be prudent to do so. A case in point is that of ELY *vs.* THOMPSON, (A. K. MARSHALL'S Ky. Reports, vol. 3, page 981,) an action of trespass, assault, battery and imprisonment, brought by a free person of color against a justice of the peace and constable in their individual characters.

The Justice had adjudged that the plaintiff should receive thirty lashes on his bare back, according to an Act of Assembly in such cases provided, and the constable had executed the warrant by the infliction of the stripes. The Act in accordance with which the punishment referred to was inflicted, withheld from the accused a trial by jury, and was therefore held to be unconstitutional. It was also held by the Court that the Constitution is an instrument that every officer of Government is bound to know and preserve at his peril, whether his office be judicial or ministerial; and "he cannot justify an act against its provisions, *even with the authority of the Legislature to aid him, however much they may* mitigate his case."

The proviso that every free negro or mulatto arrested, "shall be deemed to have emigrated to this State since the 18th day of May, 1847, unless such free negro or mulatto shall prove to the satisfaction of the officer, before whom he is arraigned, that he emigrated to this State prior to such date," thus throwing the onus of proof upon the accused, is in disregard of a legal maxim, as ancient as human government, that every person is to be deemed innocent until proven guilty. Great hardships and much injustice would be liable, and likely to result from such a rule in regard to proof. However innocent of any violation of law, it might in some instances be very difficult, if not impossible for the free negro to prove the date of his emigration to the State, and an arrest would involve an expense and loss, perhaps not inconsiderable; and to this he might be subjected, merely for the gratification of spleen or revenge, while, if the burden of proof rested upon the prosecutor or informant, he would not be molested. It can be easily seen that, if the burden of proof in our courts of justice devolved upon the accused, the evils resulting therefrom would be endless and intolerable. And it can hardly be regarded as magnanimous or just to impose burdens of this character upon those naturally laboring under disabilities that would be considered unjust and cruel, if made applicable to those politically our equals.

Sec. 16 declares that any free negro or mulatto who shall come into and continue into this State for the space of twenty-four hours shall be deemed for all purposes of the act to have emigrated to and settled in this State, and shall be dealt with as provided for by the fourth section of this act. I cannot but regard this provision as needlessly harsh, and liable to do injustice. Persons of the class affected by this bill might be thrown upon our shores by the wrecking of a steamboat, or detained within our borders by a railroad or other unavoidable accident, and this without any fault of theirs, and without remedy be subjected to perpetual bondage. Even though a state of servitude might to many of them be a blessing, we would not be justified in thus hastily enslaving those who had not intentionally violated our laws, or in any way wronged our citizens and commonwealth. The enactment or enforcement of a penalty so manifestly unjust would inevitably react upon those responsible therefor.

Another feature of the bill, impracticable and anomalous in its character, deserves attention. I allude to the right given to free negroes or mulattoes to dispose of any property they may have possessed, to execute a title therefor, and to control and manage or dispose of the proceeds thereof after they have been sold into slavery. The right of a slave to own, manage or dispose of property, contract and be contracted with, without the consent of his master, is so inconsistent with the relation of master and slave, and the rights and duties of each, that the provision in this bill authorizing said negroes or mulattoes, after their sale into slavery, to make such a disposal of their property as they may desire, or to control it as they may think best, would involve the administration of this law in inextricable confusion and difficulty.

If this act repeals the law declaring it to be a penal offence to deal with a slave without the consent of his master, still the law gives him no opportunity to dispose of his property, and no remedy for the enforcement of any right pertaining to it. Suppose the negro to be sold into Slavery, and that at the time of the sale his property is worth $10,000. By the fifth section of this act the purchaser acquires the same right to control over the negro as though he had never been free—which includes the action and time of the negro bought by him. What opportunity would the negro have to dispose of or control and manage the $10,000 worth of property; and what benefit would he derive from such disposal when made? Or, how could he, being a slave, enforce any contract made with him in relation to his property, except, perhaps, by the intervention of his master? And if his master (even granting that he had the right to enforce a remedy upon the contract with his slave) should refuse to do so, how could he be compelled? How long would it be in many instances before, by collusion, between the other contracting party and the master, or between the slave's attorney and the master or other parties, he would be divested of the last dime. I think it will be seen that this provision in the bill is impracticable, and that while it attempts to protect the negro's right of property, the attempt must prove futile, or if his property is formally held by him it will be of little or no practical benefit to him, his sale for life into Slavery being likely to result in its confiscation. But if it were possible for the slave to control his property, and he should choose to invest his means in slaves, what would be the effect of this anomalous state of things upon the surrounding slave population? How long before there would be castes in field and kitchen, and a state of dissatisfaction, restlessness and insubordination more fatal by far than can result from the presence of the inconsiderable number of free negroes now in the State.

I might call your attention to other objectionable features in the bill, but I deem it unnecessary. The General Assembly, I feel assured, cannot desire to place upon the statute book an enactment that must inevitably remain a dead letter. Nor will it be considered desirable in this age in opposition to the now dominant, conservative sentiment of the people of the State, sympathies and prejudices that can only tend to the demoralization of political issues, and to divert the public mind from the consideration of questions legitimately pertaining to matters of political economy. Most certainly this will not be thought advisable when it is seen that nothing else can be effected by the enactment.

The fact that a spirit of fanaticism on the part of those not immediately interested, has, improperly and without cause, forced upon the body politic the consideration of the various questions pertaining to the political rights of the negro, cannot justify the infliction of unusual and excesive penalties upon that class of persons. And while the well-known fact that nearly all of the Slave-trade carried on by the American people during the period it was lawful, owed its existence and magnitude mainly to the enterprise of the immediate ancestors of the citizens of the Northeastern States, and that the capital and ships of the next-door neighbors of those who are most clamorous upon the subject are *now* engaged, and the principals in the illicit negro traffic of the present day, ought to be seen by them as *beams* in their organs of vision. No act on our part, in disregard of a fundamental constitutional right or a course involving unreasonable hardships, will be justifiable or expedient. Yet since most of the States, Free and Slave, are interposing legal obstacles to the immigration of free negroes, and some of them expelling those already on their borders, Missouri should vigilantly enforce her statutes forbidding their emigration to this State, and if any supplemental act is necessary to this end, there can be no reasonable objection while the circumstances demand it. But an enactment retroactive as to what shall constitute an offence, or in the character of its penalties, or a statute that might inflict a penalty upon the negro for the neglect of State officials to enforce a preexisting statute would not accord with the sentiments of the people, would do violence to the sympathies of thousands of worthy citizens, and result in worse than a failure. To secure an effective response in the hearts of the people, justice must ever be administered in the spirit of mercy. This is our experience in all reformatory legal measures. Laws whose penalties do violence to the public sense of justice, are seldom enforced, and attempts to enforce them are sure to cause a reaction in the public mind. Whatever of wrong that institution of Slavery may have to fear in Missouri from outside pressure, or the intermeddling of those who ought to be content to live as neighbors of the slaveholder upon terms of mutual good faith, the apprehended evil is liable to be augmented and precipitated by ultra manifestations or measures on the part of those who undertake to become the special guardians of this sensitive interest. A diversion of the public mind from this to other matters of public concern, having a presence to our material progress and intellectual advancement, will tend more to cure the ills of sectionalism, and allay the spirit of aggression, than a volume of penal laws, while our manifold interests will be correspondingly promoted, and the world blessed by our increased and united efforts in behalf of measures in which there can exist a common sympathy, which union of efforts and community of interests will entwine those sympathies into all the relations of life.

But I need not enlarge upon the views presented. I doubt not you will concur with me in the opinion that the bill is returned to you for reasons that must be satisfactory to your constituents, and to all who can, without prejudice, consider the objections here submitted.

I will, however, add one thought, although somewhat irrelevant. We are a mixed people, and our population is being constantly augmented by accessions from every portion of the Union. It is, therefore, both our duty and interest, to so legislate as to soften the asperities liable to exist among a community heterogeneous in its elements. It is well also to remember that money capital is equally as timid as the slave interest; that capital is now our greatest necessity; that we should, therefore, guard well investments, of whatever character, that have been, or may be, made within our State, while, as before suggested, greater attention to this will tend more than anything else, to leave the slave interest undisturbed.

Very respectfully, R. M. STEWART.

The Purchase System in the British Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say that I think you are in error in supposing that it is intended by the British authorities to abolish the purchase system in the British army. They would, I dare say, gladly do so, but the difficulties in the way are enormous. All officers who have paid for their commissions, and others who have acquired by four year's service a right to a pecuniary compensation, equivalent in value to the price of a commission, possess a claim to indemnity for their outlay or their services. Now, if it were announced by the Secretary of State for War that the system which arose out of the corruption of the reign of CHARLES II. should be abolished at once, every one of the officers would demand indemnity from the nation, and this, it has been calculated, would amount to four or five millions sterling—a sum of so startling a character that the nation would rather endure all the evils resulting from the system than submit to the extra taxation which the raising of the sum would entail. The partial reserve recently adopted in the case of the cavalry, has had its origin in the exceeding difficulty which has been experienced by the Government in officering this branch of the service. The expense to which parents are exposed by the cost of the messes, the horses, uniforms, equipments and general style of life of our gay *sabreurs*, their sons, bearing, as it does, so ridiculous a disproportion to the pay of an officer, has formed the great obstacle to the recruitment of the commissioned ranks of the country. By reducing the cost of the first or cornet's commissions from £840 to £350, some portion of the first tax is taken off; but it will have little effect upon the higher ranks. No Lieutenant now in the service will make way for a Cornet by "selling out" unless he can get back all he has paid. So with the Captains, Majors and Lieutenant-Colonels—they must have compensation in some shape, and if the nation will not vote the requisite sum, the aspirants for promotion will have to bear the loss, or be content to see their seniors remain in their path until their own locks have become gray. I have known promotions in a regiment stopped for years, because certain officers would not move until they had secured the repayment of their original outlay. Promotion by purchase is not an *unmitigated* evil, inasmuch as it has enabled men to get to the top of the tree in the prime of youth and manhood, and to command armies with prodigious effect; but the evils with which it is associated are sufficiently great to justify its abolition, could the nation only be moved to an act of justice in outlaying five millions of money.

Your obedient servant, J. H. SIDDONS.

GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL, New-York, March 21, 1860.

CITY BILLS AT ALBANY.

Bills Affecting Public Interests in New-York Pending in the State Legislature.

The Amended Charter.

The following is the bill now pending in the State Legislature to amend the existing Charter of this City. It is entitled:

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The fifth subdivision of section eighteen of the act hereby amended shall hereafter read as follows: "To appoint such clerks as may be required in his office, to aid him in the discharge of his official duties, and to fix *their respective compensation.*"

SEC. 2. Section nineteen of the act hereby amended shall hereafter read as follows:

The Mayor, the Comptroller, and the Counsel to the Corporation shall each be elected; the Mayor for a term of two years, the Comptroller for a term of four years, and the Counsel to the Corporation for a term of three years; each of said officers shall be voted for upon a separate ballot; the Street Commissioner, the City Inspector, the resident Physician, the Health Commissioner, and the Inspector of Vessels, *shall be appointed and removed by the Mayor at pleasure.*

The members of the Croton Aqueduct Board shall be *appointed by the Comptroller* for a term, respectively, of five years, to commence from the passage of this act.

Every ordinance and resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York creating or affecting bureaux in the Croton Aqueduct Board, or otherwise relating to the number and compensation of the officers, clerks or subordinates therein, are hereby legalized, and shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 3. Section twenty-one of the act hereby amended shall hereafter read as follows:

The heads or chief officers of the executive departments may appoint and remove the chiefs of bureaux and the clerks and the subordinates in their respective departments, except that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall be elected in the manner prescribed by law, and except that the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments shall hold office for the term provided by the act entitled an act in relation to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 14, 1859; and as according to its provisions, and except that the Chamberlain of the City of New-York shall continue to hold office until the expiration of the term for which the present Comptroller was elected.

SEC. 4. Section twenty-one of the act hereby amended, shall hereafter read as follows:

There shall be an executive department, which shall be denominated the "Department of Finance," which shall assume and have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation.

It shall prescribe the forms of keeping and of rendering all City accounts, which accounts must be kept and rendered as so prescribed; all accounts rendered to or kept in the other departments of the City Government, shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the proper officers of this department.

It shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the Corporation, and all accounts in which the Corporation is concerned, either as debtor or creditor.

There shall be an officer in this department who shall be called the Deputy Comptroller, who shall assist the Comptroller in the performance of the duties appertaining to his office, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed to him by the Comptroller. The said deputy shall, during any absence of the Comptroller or inability of the latter, act as Comptroller, and possess all the necessary powers and duties. The said deputy, in case of any vacancy occurring in the office of Comptroller, shall fill the office during the unexpired term.

There shall be a bureau in this department for the collection of the revenue accruing for rents and from interest on bonds and mortgages, and for the collection of all revenues arising from the sale or use of property belonging to or managed by the City; and for the performance of such other duties as may be directed by the Common Council, the chief officer of which shall be called the Collector of the City Revenue.

There shall also be a bureau in this Department for the collection of taxes; the chief officer thereof shall be called the Receiver of Taxes, and shall possess all the power and perform all the duties now prescribed by law for the Receiver of Taxes as heretofore constituted, and the provisions of law relating to him are hereby modified, so as to conform to the provisions of this act.

There shall also be a bureau in this Department for the collection of assessments, and the chief officer thereof shall be called the Collector of Assessments.

There shall also be a bureau in this Department for the collection of arrears of taxes, arrears of assessments, and arrears of water rents, the chief officer of which shall be called the Clerk of Arrears.

There shall be also a bureau in this Department for the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury of the City, and for the payment of moneys on warrant, and the chief officer thereof shall be the Chamberlain of the City of New-York; and no moneys shall be drawn from the bank in which the Chamberlain shall have deposited the same, unless upon warrants to be drawn by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council.

The Chamberlain shall forthwith deposit all monies received by him, and shall keep books showing the amounts paid on account of the several appropriations, and no warrant shall be paid on account of any appropriation, after the amount appropriated for that specific purpose shall have been expended.

There shall also be a bureau in this department to be called the auditing bureau; and the chief officer thereof shall be called the Auditor of Accounts.

The auditing bureau shall revise, audit and settle all accounts in which the City is concerned as debtor or creditor; it shall keep an account of each claim for or against the corporation and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same with the reasons for the allowance, to the comptroller.

The Comptroller shall report to the Common Council quarter-yearly, the name of every person in whose favor an account has been audited and paid during the quarter; all moneys drawn from the City Treasury, shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the auditor and approved by the Comptroller and filed in his office.

There shall also be a Bureau in this Department, to be called the Bureau of Markets, and the chief officer thereof shall be called the Superintendent of Markets. This Bureau shall be charged with the duty of superintending the public markets, the inspection, regulation, and management thereof, and the transferring of stalls and stands therein.

Article thirteen of chapter four of the revised ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, approved by the Mayor, June 20, 1859, is hereby applied to the Bureau for the collection of assessments in this department of finance.

Article four of chapter seven of the same revised ordinances is hereby applied to the Bureau of Markets, as hereinbefore provided for, so far as the same can become applicable.

Every ordinance and resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, and of the Board of Supervisors, creating or affecting bureaus in the Department of Finance, or otherwise relating to the number and compensation of the officers, clerks, or subordinates therein, are hereby legalized and shall remain in full force and effect.

But nothing in this section, or in any of the provisions of such ordinances aforesaid, shall be construed so as to *prevent the Comptroller from increasing or diminishing the number of, and fixing the compensation of the officers, clerks*, and other subordinates in the Department of Finance, if he shall deem it necessary.

SEC. 5. Section twenty-three of the act hereby amended shall hereafter read as follows:

There shall be an Executive Department, which shall be denominated the Street Department, which shall have cognizance of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues, of building, repairing and lighting wharves and piers, the construction and repairing of public roads, the care of public buildings and places, and the filling up of sunken lots, under the ordinances of the Common Council. The chief officer thereof shall be called the "Street Commissioner."

There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Wharves."

There shall also be a bureau in this department to be denominated the "Bureau of Repairs and Supplies," which shall have cognizance of all repairs and supplies to public buildings, lands and places, and of all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments; the chief officer there shall be a practical builder, and he shall be called the "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies:

There shall also be a bureau in this department to be denominated the "Bureau of Lamps and Gas," the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas."

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall have a bureau under the Street Department, and shall have charge of repairing fire-engines and fire-apparatus.

There shall be a bureau in this Department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Roads."

There shall be a bureau in this Department for grading, flagging, curbing and guttering streets, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Street Improvements."

Every ordinance and resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, not inconsistent with this act, creating or affecting bureaus in the Street Department, or otherwise relating to the number and compensation of the officers, clerks or subordinates therein, are hereby legalized and shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 6. Section twenty-seven of the act hereby amended shall hereafter read as follows:

There shall be an executive department, known as the "City Inspector's Department," the chief officer of which shall be the City Inspector, and shall have cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council, and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health and of the Board of Health.

There shall be a bureau in the City Inspector's Department, to be called the "Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning," under the control of an officer named the "Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection," and who shall render such services as by ordinance may attach to said bureau, in cleaning the streets and in the abatement and removal of nuisances detrimental to the public health in said City.

SEC. 7. Section forty-one of the act hereby amended, shall hereafter read as follows:

All ferries, docks, piers and slips shall be leased by the Comptroller, at public auction, and to the highest bidder, who will give adequate security, and in like manner shall be made all sales of public property other than grants of land under water. No lease hereafter given for ferries, docks, piers or slips, shall be given for a period longer than ten years, except as the same may be requisite by covenants of the Corporation which already exist. All ferry leases shall be revocable by the Comptroller for mismanagement, or for neglect to comply with any of the provisions of the lease. All persons acquiring any ferry lease or grant, under the provisions of this act, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, the boats, buildings, and other property of the former lessee or grantee, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry or grant. Previous notice of all sales, referred to in this section, shall be given by the Comptroller, in not less than five daily papers of the City of New-York, for thirty days next preceding the day of sale.

The Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector shall make or cause to be made, a contract for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, and removing all sweepings, ashes and garbage, for and during a term of not exceeding five years; and it shall be the duty of the Croton Aqueduct Department at all times to permit the City Inspector to order the hydrants to be used for cleansing the streets, provided that such use shall not endanger the general supply of the Croton water, and shall be used under such regulations as the Croton Board may prescribe.

The City Inspector shall, after the passage of this act, appoint said number of Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures as now or hereafter may exist, and who shall succeed to all the powers and perform the duties, and receive compensation as now by law prescribed, and shall hold office upon the same terms as chiefs of bureaus.

Every ordinance and resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, not inconsistent with this act, creating or affecting bureaus in the City Inspector's Department, or otherwise relating to the number and compensation of the officers, clerks or subordinates therein, are hereby legalized, and shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 8. Section forty-four of the act hereby amended shall hereafter read as follows:

Each member of the Common Council shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars. No officer of the City Government shall receive from the Corporation or City Treasurer any perquisites or any fees or commissions for his services, in addition to the regular salary or compensation provided by law or ordinances, except that the Collector of City Revenue, Collector of Assessments, Counsel to the Corporation, or Inspector of Vessels, may severally receive to their use such additional fees and commissions as are authorized by law, and except that the City Inspector may receive to his own use such portion of the fees allowed for recording births and marriages as are provided by law.

SEC. 9. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL RECENTLY INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY TO PROMOTE THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following are the main features of Mr. JAQUES' Bill "concerning the public health of the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond and the waters thereof, and for other purposes," now before the Assembly:

SECTION 1. The three counties are constituted the "Metropolitan Health District of the State of New-York." Seven citizens—three of them physicians—with the Health Officer, compose the Board of Health, at least one of them to reside in Kings and one in Richmond County. Those first appointed are to serve one, two, three, four, five, six and seven years respectively, and afterward one to serve seven years is to be appointed annually. Four are a quorum, and the Governor appoints and fills vacancies.

SEC. 2. The officers of the Board (which is to meet at least once a week) are to be a President and Treasurer, the latter to receive $2,500 a year, and the former to be a member of the Board. The Board enacts its own by-laws, and appoints a Superintendent of Public Health and an Inspector of Health for Kings County. The former must be an experienced physician, and will have the general administration of the health laws; he besides performs the duties of City Inspector of New-York, appoints Health Wardens—not more than one for each Ward and three for Richmond County—and other officers, and is Secretary of the Board. The latter performs similar duties in Kings County. The Bureau of Records and Statistics is created, the clerks of which the Superintendent is to appoint. The Board fixes the salaries of all subordinate officers. The Superintendent's and Kings County Inspector's fees for births registered are five cents each, and for marriages twenty-five cents. The City and County legislators of New-York and Brooklyn must provide accommodations and supplies for the Board; if they fail to do so the Board may incur expenses and charge them to the two counties.

SEC. 3. The Board of Health is to perform the duties of Commissioners of Health, and may delegate its powers as Commissioners to a Committee of three, together with the Superintendent and Health-Officer. The usual duties of a Board of Health are assigned to it, and its members are to receive $500 a year, to be a County charge, and its Committee, acting as Commissioners, $500 more, charged as expenses of Quarantine.

SEC. 4. All laws and ordinances, not repealed by this act, concerning the public health, are binding upon the Board, but may be altered or repealed by the Board, and by no other authority.

SEC. 5. The expenses of the Board must be provided for by the County authorities, upon estimates submitted by the Board, according to the degree of benefit derived from its action in every case. The Municipal and County officers of the several counties may, on an emergency, raise money by loan, in anticipation of the annual tax, to meet deficiencies in original appropriations. Quarantine expenses will be apportioned among the three counties, in the ratio of their representation in the Assembly.

SEC. 6. The Board may enact and enforce ordinances for the sanitary government of all buildings, and prohibiting the sale of unwholesome medicine, food and explosive fluids used for illumination. The Police must aid in enforcing its orders, and the Board may have the services of not more than twenty-five patrolmen.

SEC. 7. All offices connected with the Public Health, except those herein provided for, are abolished. The "Bureau of Markets" is transferred to the Finance Department, but the Superintendent is to have sanitary supervision of it. A "Bureau of Street-cleaning," under an Inspector, with a salary of $2,000 a year, is provided for, to be subject to all ordinances now in existence, which the Board may repeal or alter. When a street is not properly cleaned, the Board must direct the proper officers to clean it, and if they do not, may cause it to be cleaned, and charge the expense to them. The "Bureau of Weights and Measures" is transferred to the Mayor's office, to be in charge of the First Marshal.

SEC. 8. The Superintendent may direct the lessee or owner of a dwelling, reported by Health Wardens unfit for occupation, to have it vacated, under a penalty of $10 for every day's occupation after notice, until it is rendered tenantable, and the owner or lessee of any premises in a condition dangerous to public health must remove the offending cause within a specified time, or pay $50 fine and the expenses of its removal. On written complaint that a building is unsafe or without sufficient means of egress in case of fire, the President of the Board, on the report of a Commission condemning the structure, may cause its alteration or demolition, and charge the owner with the cost of the entire proceedings. The owner may appeal to the Board before a resort to extreme measures.

SEC. 9. The public institutions, prisons and schools, must make stated returns of their sanitary condition to the Board.

SECS. 10 and 11. All inconsistent acts are repealed, and this Act takes effect immediately.

THE PROXY BILL.

THE BILL AUTHORIZING MEMBERS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES TO VOTE BY PROXY.—[Passed in the Senate.]

AN ACT to empower the members and stockholders of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary corporations and societies to vote by proxy.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The members for life, and stockholders of any benevolent, charitable, scientific or missionary corporation or association organized under, and by virtue of an act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies," passed April 12, 1848, and the acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, or under and by virtue of any special act or charter of the people of this State, *shall have the right to vote by proxy* at the annual meetings of such associations for the election of officers, who by the constitutions of such associations are annually elected, and *also on all questions the subject matter of which notice shall have been given and entered upon the minutes at the preceding anniversary meeting of the association.*

SEC 2. The right to vote by proxy, given by the preceding section, *shall not belong to members residing within ten miles of the place of such meeting*, unless their attendance is prevented by illness, nor to members who are infants, nor to mere honorary or corresponding members of the corporations in the said section named, nor to any who have become members of such corporation otherwise than by the payment of money, or by virtue of office in an auxiliary society under the constitution and by-laws of said corporation; and no proxy given under this act shall continue valid for more than one year from the time when the same was given.

SEC. 3. The proxies to be given under this act shall be in writing, signed by the person giving the same, and also by an attesting witness, and shall state the residence of the person and the time of giving such proxy; and such proxy shall be filed at the office of the Society at least one week previous to an election at which they are to be used, and such proxies shall be preserved in the archives of the Association, subject to the inspection of the members, and a printed list thereof, for convenient reference, shall be kept by the clerk or secretary.

THE CITY RAILROAD BILLS.

THE SEVENTH-AVENUE ROAD.

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a railroad in Seventh-avenue, and in certain streets of the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Edward P. Cowles, John Kerr, Anthony J. Hill, Hugh Smith and John A. Kennedy, and their assigns, are hereby authorized to lay, construct, operate and use a railroad with a double or single track, as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation through, upon and along the following streets and avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.:

Commencing at the Seventh-avenue at the southern extremity of the Central Park.

Thence through and along the Seventh-avenue with a double track to the old Bloomingdale Road, or Broadway.

Thence through and along the Bloomingdale Road to Broadway and Union-place, with a double track to University-place.

Thence through and along University-place with a double track to Clinton-place, or Eighth-street.

Thence through and along University-place and Wooster-street with a single track to Canal-street.

Thence through and along Canal-street with a single track to West Broadway.

Thence through and along West Broadway and College-place with a single track to Barclay-street.

Thence through and along Barclay-street with a single track to Church-street.

Thence through and along Barclay-street with a double track to Broadway.

Also, connecting with the double track in Barclay-street, through and along Church-street with a single track to Canal-street.

Thence through and along Canal-street with a single track to Greene-street.

Thence through and along Greene-street with a single track to Clinton-place and Eighth-street.

Thence through and along Clinton-place or Eighth-street with a single track to connect with the double track in University-place.

Thence to the place of beginning.

Also, connecting with the double track in Seventh-avenue at Broadway, through and along Seventh-avenue with a double track to Greenwich-avenue.

Thence through and along Greenwich-avenue with a double track to and across Sixth-avenue to Clinton-place or Eighth-street.

Thence through and along Clinton-place or Eighth-street with a double track to Macdougal-street.

Thence through and along Macdougal-street with a double track to Fourth-street.

Thence through and along Fourth-street with a double track to Thompson-street.

Thence through and along Thompson-street with a double track to Canal-street.

Thence through and along Canal-street with a double track to West Broadway.

Thence through and along West Broadway with a double track to Chambers-street.

Thence through and along West Broadway and College-place with a single track to Barclay-street.

Thence through and along Barclay-street to Broadway.

Thence returning through Barclay-street and Church-street to Chambers-street.

Thence through and along Chambers-street to West Broadway, to connect with the track in said street, and by the aforesaid route to the place of beginning.

Also, connecting with the track in West Broadway, to and along Duane-street, with a single track to Church-street, and thence through and along Duane-street with a double track to Broadway.

Also, connecting with the track in Wooster-street, through and along Broome-street, with a single track to Greene-street.

Thence through and along Broome-street, with a double track to Broadway.

Also, connecting with the track at Fourteenth-street and Union-place, through and along Fourteenth-street, with a double track to Broadway, adjoining Union-square.

Together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad on the said route or routes.

SEC. 2. Said railroad shall be constructed on the most approved plan for the construction of city railroads, and shall be run as often as the convenience of passengers may require, and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect thereto as the Common Council of the City of New-York may from time to time by ordinance prescribe; and to the payment to the City of the same license fee annually for each car run thereon, as is now paid by other city railroads in said City; and no higher rate of fare shall be charged for the conveyance of passengers thereon than is now charged by other City railroads in said City.

SEC. 3. Authorizes the Company to use the track of other roads if necessary, and to take real estate for its own use, upon appraisal and payment.

SEC. 4. Prohibits the City Government from permitting any other company to construct roads through these streets, and makes it the duty of the Mayor and Common Council to do such acts as may be needful to promote the construction and protect the operation of said road.

SEC. 5. Directs the Attorney-General to prepare the articles of association.

THE TENTH-AVENUE ROAD.

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Tenth-avenue, Forty-second-street, and certain other avenues and streets of the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. John T. Conover, Peter Mitchell, Rufus F. Andrews, Justin D. White, Elijah B. Holmes, Moses Ely, Truman Smith,

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19.—For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	25
20.—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	25
21.—For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	25
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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.—ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.—H. S. COLSON, Surgeon, continues to apply his new and extraordinary system of treatment. Full particulars for self cure sent to any addre s upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope. Address No. 2 Buntington-st., South Brooklyn, N. Y. Consultations daily. Nervous persons should read *Vital Statics*, sent for 24 cents in stamps.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling Dr. HUNTER at 152 Canal-st. The Hunterian Dispensary No 3 Division-st., New-York city, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, GUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.
GASTRITES AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
To cure these different maladies, and obviate the weakness of children in general, no remedy is more efficacious than the RACAHOUT DES ARABES of DELANGRENIER No. 26 Rue Richelieu, Paris.
This ailment forms a most digestive and agreeable breakfast for weak persons and convalescents. It is the ONLY remedy approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine of France. By its analeptic qualities the RACAHOUT DES ARABES strengthens the stomach and the chest, and is an excellent preventive against the YELLOW and TYPHUS FEVER. May be had of Messrs. E. & S. FOUGERA Chemists, Brooklyn, and of Mr. MILHAU, Chemist New York.

PROGRESS VERSUS ROUTINE.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Patented Aug. 30, 1859.
Is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
Also,
QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, (patented.)
To be had of the inventor, No 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. COOPER, No. 14 DUANE-STREET, so well known to the victims of delicate diseases as the most successful practitioner in New-York, in the treatment of this complaint, is still to be found at the old office, which he has occupied for the last 28 years, he can safely promise to all who need medical attendance, a permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abcess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

INVALIDS CAN RELY UPON HAVING their various diseases minutely described, and in all possible cases obtain a speedy cure, by calling on Dr. PHELPS No. 66 West 43d-st., near 6th-av. Especial attention paid to chronic complaints. Consultations free.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton, 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M.
Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 8:30 P. M. From Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 1, North River, make close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH MIDDLETOWN HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray st., New-York.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, March 17, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, March 17, 5 P. M.
Monday, March 19, 8½ A. M.	Monday, March 19, 6½ A. M.
Monday, March 19, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, March 20, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, March 21, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, March 22, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 3½ P. M.	Friday, March 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, March 23, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, March 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 8½ P. M.	Saturday, March 24, 5½ P. M.

Stages connect at Red Bank for the above places on the arrival of the cars.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 8:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:15 P. M.
A. F SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.
The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos 55 to 67 Cedar-st, expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued at East 28 h-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.
Entire fronts from fire-stray fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.
Also, every description of iron work for ships' use, iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes &c.
Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings.
JAMES L. JACKSON,
PETER H JACKSON.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1860.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such buildings as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. HALL, BLACK & CO. and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, call by personally, or by letter to COOPER HEWITT & CO., No 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND BAR IRON.
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
SAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON.
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON.
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS.
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PEGU, "BBB" and STITT'S HORSE NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—SIX HUNDRED TONS OF Rail, 56 wet Trail-road iron in store at New-Orleans. Also 500 tons 53 lb. rails, and 1,000 tons 56 lb rails ready for delivery from yard, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 30 Wall-st., near Broadway.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality and at low price, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony Lead Mt. Rose Cut Nails &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.
NEW-AMSTERDAM INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 20 WALL-STREET,
Corner of Nassau-st.
DAVID S. MANNERS, President.
W. B. DUSENBERY, Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
JEFFERSON TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. STORRS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. POWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO E. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. R. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LANG,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. SOYD,
JOSEPH W. COHLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOOL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AIMES, Jr., Secretary.

FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE—A LARGE Herring's Safe, Tables, Desks, Chairs &c., all in perfect order, as good as new. Apply to W. E. SIBELL, No. 12 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, isolating the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wed'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $120.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship R. R. CUYLER, Fabn. Crocker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15 Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75: Mobile $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $23; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.
Bonware checked to all the above points.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A Brownlass, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about the 3d of March, 30th March, and 27th of April—that is on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. The safest plan for to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.
PACKAGE EXPRESS to ice every week for all parts of Europe and Liverpool also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Parcels taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.
Purchases made at easy commission and Bills of Exchange in terms to suit on London and Paris.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGH AND LIGHT, Captain H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Roosevelt-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 22 2 P. M.	Thursday, March 22 7½ A. M.
Friday, March 23... 3 P. M.	Friday, March 23... 8 A. M.
Saturday, March 24 3½ P. M.	Saturday, March 24 8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 27 7½ A. M.	Monday, March 26 8½ A. M.
Wednesday, March 28... 8 A. M.	Tuesday, March 27... 11 A. M.
Thursday, March 29... 8 A. M.	Wednesday, March 28... 11 A. M.
Friday, March 30... 8 A. M.	Thursday, March 29 11½ A. M.
Saturday, March 31 2 P. M.	Friday, March 30 12½ P. M.
	Monday, April 2... 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON SATURDAY, MARCH 24.—FARE, 50 CENTS.
The fast steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave the foot of 11th-st., (Secor's Foundry,) East River, at 2 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Bridgeport at 10½ o'clock A. M., MONDAY, March 26, and will then take the place of steamer ANSONIA between New-York and Bridgeport.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer ELM CITY, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXPRESSES.

TO SAN FRANCISCO IN EIGHT DAYS
BY
THE CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA
AND
PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY.
The first courier of the Pony Express will leave the Missouri River on TUESDAY, April 3 at 5 o'clock P. M. and will run regularly weekly thereafter, carrying a Letter mail only. The point of departure on the Missouri river will be in telegraphic connection with the East, and will be announced in due time.
Telegraph messages from all parts of the United States and Canada, in connection with the point of departure will be received up to 5 o'clock P. M. of the day of leaving, and transmitted over the Placerville and St Joseph telegraph wire to San Francisco and intermediate points to be there delivered in eight days.
The letter mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days from the departure of the express.
The Express passes through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento. Letters for Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia the Pacific Mexican ports, Russian Possessions, Sandwich Islands, China, Japan and India will be mailed in San Francisco.
Special Messengers, bearers of letters to connect with the Express of the 31 of April, will receive communications for the courier of that day, at No 481 10th-st., Washington City, up to 2:45 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 30; and in New-York at the office of J. B. SIMPSON, Room No 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-st., up to 6:30 A. M. of 31st March.
Full particulars can be obtained on application at the above places and agents of the Company.
WM. H. RUSSELL, President.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas March, 1860.
Office in New-York—J. B. SIMPSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL A. ALLEN, Agents, St Louis.
H. J. SPAULDING, Agent, Chicago.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1860.
$500 REWARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council, approved by me this day, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction, or for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who have recently made several attempts to set fire to buildings on 100th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the City of New-York; said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE.
Also on
Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout,
Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills.
For sale in sums to suit.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 57 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st., INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

ELECTION NOTICE.
OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, March 10, 1860.
Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 153 BOWERY —Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

| | |

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, 5 acres of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

SUMMER ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

Also, FOR SALE—A farm of 75 acres, near Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. House large, double, two-story, and in perfect order; barns, granaries, out-houses, &c., in good order and abundant. Choice fruit and berries. The place is well watered, fenced and drained. The soil is rich and in good condition. Is about a mile and a half from the depôt.

Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

Also, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 124th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FORTLEE PROPERTY.—TO CAPITALISTS.—Fourteen acres on the hill bounded by the Hackensack and Coltsville Road. This tract can be divided into small lots, and sold to settlers at great advantage; it is within a mile of the railroad, and a few hundred yards from the steamboat landing and the Palisades, commanding a view of the river to the ocean. Four acres—two comprising the flat rock, and two below—admirably suited for a Summer hotel and target ground. This property commands a view of the Long Island Sound, the entire river between it and the Narrows, and the City and island. It is now the most central point of attraction for excursionists near the City, and one of the most desirable sites in the Union; it is at the terminus of the New Drive on the river bank. Apply to EDWARD H. DIXON, No. 42 5th-av., between 1, 3, 7 and 9 P. M., only. No reliable information can be had on or near the premises.

5,000 ACRES NEW-JERSEY LAND, between New-York and Philadelphia, near the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the first section of which is now in successful operation. Soil very excellent for early crops, fruits and cranberries. This tract has on it a fine growth of wood, and is less than half a mile from navigable water. Price $4 per acre; terms easy. Also, 700 acres, near same railroad. This tract is also well adapted for early crops, fruits and cranberries. Price, $4 per acre; terms easy. Also, an undivided quarter of a very valuable marl farm, in Monmouth County, on same railroad, containing 107 acres with good improvements, including a saw-mill. Price, $100 per acre; part cash, balance mortgage. Apply to the subscriber, at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 31 Pine-st., second story rear building.

JOHN TORREY, JR.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On West 28th st., north side, about 200 feet west of 9th-av., consisting of two lots, 50 feet front, by half the block in depth; on one lot, a good, substantial, plainly-finished dwelling, with Croton and gas throughout, renting for over $950; on adjoining lot, a house intended for a dwelling, (having a good Philadelphia front,) but not finished, 25x40 feet, 12-inch walls, three stories, basement and cellar. Running across the rear of the lots is a building 50 feet long by about 24 feet wide, three stories and basement, containing a steam-engine of 8-horse power, with boiler, shafting, pulleys, &c., suitable for any light manufacturing business. The whole will be sold cheap, and a large part of the price can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, Nos. 237½ and 239 West 28th-st., or to

JOHN ERSKINE, No. 318 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 3d-place, lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 8½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

20 HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE cheap to close a concern, (part might be exchanged for good up-town property in New-York,) some of them are elegant buildings, and some of less pretension, suitable for moderate sized families. All located in good districts, and convenient to the ferries and cars. For full particulars, inquire at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 10, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars, are in good order, and contain gas. Ridgewood water. Prices, $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 352 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to C. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building, in perfect order, on a lot 50x80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av; ALEX. MCKENZIE, No. 1 Tompkins Market; or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 3-STORY FRAME building and eight lots of ground, on 131st-st., between the 6th and 6th avs., in Harlem. A very desirable Summer residence, well adapted for a school or hotel. Terms moderate. For further particulars, inquire of WM. F. CASE, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 18.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underselling, now being finished in the best manner in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Jersey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

CORNER HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE OR TO LET—An elegantly furnished house, with a stable on the corner of 5th av., north of 14th-st. For further particulars, and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN,

No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH SIDE of 26th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. House three stories high, well built and in good condition; high stoop, water closet, bath-room, chandeliers in parlor, and gas fixtures throughout. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY furnished house, of extra dimensions, on Gramercy Park, in perfect order throughout. For further particulars, and cards to view the house, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

$9,000—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick front house, No. 172 East 19th-st., 20 feet wide, containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, on the Hudson River, near Cruger's Station, above Sing Sing, 26 acres, admirably located on high ground, overlooking the river and scenery of Tappan Sea and Haverstraw Bay. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HANDSOME cottages on 140th and 141st sts., between Broadway and 8th-av., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, a three-story house in 31st st., between 9th and 7th avs., just finished, with all modern improvements. Rent, each, $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 79 SOUTH-4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Terms easy. Apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st., Brooklyn, (Williamsburgh,) or to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 280 HENRY-st.; high stoop, three-story, attic and basement, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, in complete order; will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to A. T. BUCKHOUT, 172 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON REASONABLE terms, the three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 253 West 22d-st. 22.6x46 feet deep; also, the two-story and attic brick house No. 235 West 16th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE STORY brown-stone house No. 79 West 20th-st., 21 by 55 feet, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—A three stories and basement brick houses, Nos. 88, 90 and 92 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.; one-half can remain on mortgage, the balance would be taken in merchandise. Apply to the owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 182 East 19th-st., with gas, Croton, &c. Price, $8,000. Terms liberal. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 213 West 25th-st., near 10th-av., with all the modern improvements. See the premises. Price $7,500. For particulars apply to A. J. YEOMANS, 146 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 80 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized four story brown-stone front house; lot 26x103. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,126 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 45 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 7th-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD—THE SUPERIOR brown-stone front house No. 7 West 22d st., second door from 5th av., 38x65 ft., with library extension 16x50 ft., built in the most thorough and substantial manner expressly for the owner's occupation. The stumbling work in particular, and all the other work and materials, are of the best quality and description; has rosewood doors, two butler's pantries, two bath-rooms, two laundry rooms, four water-closets, (one on each floor,) with pantries, closets, store rooms, &c., in abundance. This property will be sold at a low price on its real value, in consequence of other arrangements having been made by the owner, who can be found at the house every morning until sold from 8 to 11 o'clock, and in the evening, where full particulars may be had as to price, terms, possession, &c.

FOR SALE—FOR FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 54 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. It is 29 feet front by 80 feet deep, with four large rooms on the first floor, five stories high, in perfect repair, and with every convenience for a private family. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Also, a country seat, with 20 acres of land, beautifully located on the Sound at Rye, Westchester Co. Inquire at No. 54 11th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¾ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 2¾ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. O. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE new three-story and basement brick houses, elegantly finished, with extra lots attached, on east side of Hall-st., next north of Gates-av., in the immediate vicinity of Clinton and Washington avs., and close to Fulton-av. cars; also, two cottages on Quincy-st., a few doors east of Bedford-av.

S. EDDY & CO.,

No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., BEtween 4th and Madison avs., two of the finest built four-story stone-front houses in the City, finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors, &c. Call and see. Also, two good houses in 39th-st., west of Lexington-av., four-story stone fronts. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, pleasantly situated on the corner of Livingston-place and 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park; in excellent order; finished complete, with all the modern improvements; 57 feet 6 inches by 65 feet; lot 57 feet 6 inches by 87 feet. Terms easy. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

CHOICE LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE CHEAP.—Some of the choicest lots in Harlem for immediate improvements, on graded streets, near the termination of the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. railroads and steamboat landings; will sell plots at prices that will pay well for investment; also, some low priced lots; terms easy. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDsome brown-stone English-basement house No. 15 St. Felix st., (below Fort Green-place;) three stories and attic; in complete order, with the modern improvements; convenient to the Fulton or Atlantic-av. cars; must be disposed of soon. Apply to H. SMITH, Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BETWEEN 38th and 39th sts., a large four-story house, 27 feet front and 186 feet deep, fine brown stone front, with portico in front; 16-inch party walls, 14 feet below the curb; three large rooms on each floor furnished with the best of all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS on the premises.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—The elegant house No. 15 West 37th-st., next to the residence of Rev. Dr. Spring, built by day's work; will be sold for less than its value; rented till 1st May next at $2,000. For cards of admission, apply to

JAMES B BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—VERY choice locations, viz.: The three-story Philadelphia brick Nos. 174 and 176 Fort Green-place, (late Canton-st.,) within a few steps of the Fulton av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, SITUated on the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 13th-st., front on 2d-av.; the lots are 25 feet 9 inches by 110 feet, are pleasantly located, and surrounded by excellent improvements. For terms apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH ONE OR MORE acres of ground, or without if preferred. The house is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, within five minutes' walk from two stage routes, and 2½ miles from Williamsburgh ferry. Apply to Mr. BROWN, confectionery, inside Peck-slip ferry.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 15 WEST THIRTY-second-st., near 5th-av.; first-class, brown-stone front, four story, and in complete order for immediate occupation; lot full, street Belgian-paved. Can be inspected from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. For terms, apply to J. R. PETERS, No. 82 West 26th-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS small house No. 282 West 33d-st. All the modern improvements. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON FIFTY-seventh-st., (a 100 feet street,) between 1st-av. and Avenue A, with a builder's loan. Apply to ADRIAN H MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, VERY GOOD, HOUSE AND lot, No. 407 4th-st. (Albion-place;) will be sold cheap and terms easy. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each. by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 193 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR RENT—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate, having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Wingah Hills, opposite the residence of the subscriber, about 5 minutes' walk from the New Rochelle Depôt, about 45 minutes' ride from the City. They contain 18 rooms, with spacious porches and verandahs, commanding a most extensive view of Long Island Sound. The location is most salubrious, neighborhood select and free from every kind of nuisance, good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families, furnished or unfurnished, on moderate terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than for profit. Apply to RICHARD LATHERS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, CONSISING OF a large and convenient dwelling-house, stable and other out-buildings, large and well cultivated garden, and several acres of land, situated on 3d-av., between 51st and 53d sts., Brooklyn, and adjoining the elegant residence of M. McGrath, Esq. Cars pass in front of the premises every few minutes. Rent $600. Inquire of JOHN KELLUM, No. 179 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AND PLACE, EASTCHESTER BAY.—A gentleman intending to travel with his family, will rent his modern-built brick house, with the family furniture, ice-house, garden, &c., to a respectable family, for six months from May 1. Rent $1 500. Address O. P., Box No. 2,523 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT FORT Washington, one mile from the High Bridge; has a magnificent view of the Hudson River, and a fine landscape on the east; 12 acres of land; good house and stable; location very select. Further information may be obtained on application to R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Carmansville, 45 minutes from Chambers-st. House and six lots, water and gas complete; good shade and view of the river; 12 trains a day; five minutes' from depôt. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner 28th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN JERSEY CITY, three-story and basement, to rent, for sale, or exchange for real estate in New-York, or merchandise; it is pleasantly located, about 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. For further particulars, address J. D. E., Box No. 4,595 New-York Post-office.

A COTTAGE TO LET AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson. Eight rooms, plenty of fruit, and convenient of access from the City by railroad and steamboat. For further particulars, apply to JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st., or to D. CLARK, Upper Nyack.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A very pleasant and desirable residence, consisting of three acres of land, a house nearly new, containing eight rooms, barn, out-houses, choice fruits, &c. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a beautiful place low. Price, $2,500. Address S. D., Box No. 180 *Times* office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Silliman Ives, Esq., situated on the Hudson River near Manhattanville, and within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt. Apply to A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA, L. I., a house and garden, with barn and four acres of land, about a mile from steamboat landing. Apply to JAMES WELLING, No. 93 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MOUNT VERnon, a first-class house, with one acre of ground, barn and out houses. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, A FARM HOUSE, near Port Richmond, Staten Island, newly built, partly furnished, containing nine rooms; also about four acres of land, for $100. Apply to N. KELLY, No. 20 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, 10 acres of land under cultivation, containing beautiful building sites, wall fences, a living stream, and a number of fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to N. KELLY, No. 20 Cedar st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated at Astoria, L. I. Immediate possession given. Apply to E. MILLS, Astoria, or A. O. WHITTEMORE, No. 98 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A beautiful country residence on Long Island, partly furnished; situated directly on the salt water. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 111 Front-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land, country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,400; a cottage and 1 acre at $3,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor

L. S. HASKELL,

No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Depôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock, which, with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The place at Bedford, Westchester County, formerly occupied by Mr. John Jay, recently by Mr. J. Butler Wright. The house is of stone, with modern conveniences; the grounds, 40 acres, include garden, well stocked with fruit, gardener's cottage and greenhouse, coach-house, ice-house, filled, &c. The position is high and singularly healthy. Distance from (Katonah) telegraph station, on the Harlem Railroad, 2 miles, and from the City 2 hours. Application may be made to JOHN JAY, at the Jay Homestead, adjoining, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—A small country seat of about seven acres of good land, with dwelling house, pleasantly located, overlooking the village, and with a wide prospect over the country and across the Sound to Long Island; well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees. Also, an excellent well of soft water on the premises. Churches of different denominations very convenient. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, to SUSAN WRIGHT, or to EDWIN BEERS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. T. BEERS, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Also City residence.—This valuable property of 170 acres is on the East River, Westchester County, about an hour's drive from New-York, perfectly healthy, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated; has hot houses, bowling house, dock, billiard-room, house, &c.; will be sold with the lands, carriages, furniture, &c. Also a large and desirable City residence, with stable. The owner is compelled to travel abroad from ill health, and terms will be very liberal. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD City property—a splendid property on the east bank of the Hudson, 40 miles from the City of New-York, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first quality land, having a river front of 2,800 feet. This property is well calculated for dividing into country seats, having on it several beautiful building sites, covered with a fine growth of forest trees; will be sold in two parcels, of 100 acres each, if desired. This presents an opportunity for investment rarely met with; no incumbrance on the property; title perfect. For further particulars, apply to SMITH & GODDARD, real estate and loan brokers, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence with four acres of land. The house is large and comfortable, built of stone in best manner, with many conveniences; there is a carriage house and stable, with other outhouses. Also an excellent garden with a variety of young fruit trees. This place is but a short distance from the depôt, near church and excellent schools, and in a healthy section of the County. Apply to

A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country-seat of 26 acres, on the Sound, within an hour of the City, *via* New-Haven Railroad; access by steamer in the Summer season. The house is a fine, large modern-built one, about 50 feet square, containing 20 rooms. A new stable and carriage-house is now being built on the premises. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE. Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence of the subscriber, on the corner of Broadway and Park-place. The house is nearly new and in the best order. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and supplied with a great variety of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. A part of the furniture will be sold with the property if desired. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or on board the steamer *Red Jacket*, pier No. 2, N. R.

E. K SMITH.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED—Handsome country residence at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. P. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; building in good order; fine kitchen-garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT STORY-and-half house, in Cherry-st., within two minutes' walk of the Junction Station. The house has been lately papered and painted, has 7 rooms and large basement kitchen, and very convenient for a small family. Possession immediately. Rent $225 to the 1st of April, 1861. Inquire in the store No. 281 Pearl-st.

AN IMPROVED PROPERTY, CENTRALLY located in Newark, N. J., worth $25,000, increasing in value, and incumbered for only $7,600, will be exchanged for a first-class house in New-York, or a country seat within one hour of the City, furnished or unfurnished, at a fair cash principal only may apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at a great bargain, consisting of a handsome two-story house, wings and five lots of ground, elegantly laid out with grape arbors, vines, choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., in abundance; situated within 25 minutes rise of Peck slip ferries; price $3,100. For particulars apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 718 6th-av.

RESIDENCE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, TO LET OR LEASE.—One of the most pleasant places in the town. The dwelling house is of ample size, and has all the requisite appurtenances and conveniences, with abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and four acres of land. House furnished or unfurnished, as may be desired. Apply to E. P. WHITEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Isabella-st., finished, and in a most elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on the best block in the village of Hempstead, L. I., about three minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; large lot, with barn and carriage-house, a variety of fruits, and beautifully shaded. For particulars and terms, inquire of WM. HIGBIE, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 79 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET, LOW.—Large garden, abundance of fruit, fine water, stable, &c., all delightfully situated on the Manor Roads, Staten Island, within fifteen minutes' walk of Factoryville landing. Apply to JOHN J. CLUTE, at that landing, or to DAVID BECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

A GOOD CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, or to let, a handsome country seat, situated on Staten Island, three miles from the ferries, with new houses, barns, stables, fruit trees, vines and plenty of shade, with 5 to 15 acres of land as required. Most of the money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 69 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE house, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements, good garden and fruit; would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Beautifully located on the Hudson, embracing 22 acres of handsomely embellished ground is and abundance of rare fruits; a modern brick mansion, 50x50, commodious outbuildings, and first-class surroundings. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st. and 1,073 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT SPUYtenduyvel, four miles south of Yonkers, for six months; the house is large and commodious, with stable, gardens and lawn; the use of a horse and carriage, if desired; located upon high ground, commanding a view of the Hudson River. Apply to W. C. VAN DOREN, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—RENTS from $150 to $700; steamboat *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market slip at 9 o'clock, A. M., 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. For particulars, apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE banks of the Hudson, not more than 17 miles from the City; it must have a stable and garden, and a small quantity of land; the tenant would be first class a widow lady, with two children, who desires it for a permanent residence. Address Box No. 3,781 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE, A cottage, roomy on the main floor, and a few acres, with barn and out-buildings, or a farm of 20 to 40 acres, in some good elevated locality. Preference will be given to Essex County, New-Jersey. Address A. J. H., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

A COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—ON THE East or North River, with a good house, out-buildings, and a water front. Address Box No. 1,486 Post-office, naming situation, style of buildings, number of acres, lowest cash price. The application will receive immediate attention, if a satisfactory place is offered.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A ROOM AND bedroom, furnished, without board. The house must contain gas and water, and be situated on the south side of the street, between Amity and 14th-sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address for one week, stating terms, A. Z., Box No. 2,226 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE OR LEASE—A WELL-ventilated house. Rent not to exceed $1,000 per annum. Near New Haven Railroad depôt preferred. Apply to R. W. ROPES & CO., No. 73 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

A. K. FOSTER & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
ABEL K. FOSTER, LEWIS W. SLOAT, EDW. H. FOSTER. } NEW-YORK.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of, in this City and its vicinity.

Particular attention given to property in New Jersey and on Staten Island.

Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.

Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND stable No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway.

House and stable No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway.

Hotel No. 222 3d-av., cor. 20th-st.

House and stable (modern) No. 165 Lexington-av., cor. 31st-st.

House (small modern) No. 107 East 27th-st., for dressmaking or millinery, &c.

House (small modern) No. 41 East 50th-st., near railroad.

House (small modern) No. 733½ East 47th-st, near railroad.

House (modern) No. 153 West 24th-st.

House (modern) No. 89 East 31st-st.

House No. 48 Crosby-st., two stories, &c.

House No. 132 Thompson-st., 3 story, high stoop.

House No. 298 West 14th st.

House rear of No. 172 Thompson-st.

Lots on 57th and 58th-sts., and 1st and 3d avs.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H JACKSON.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 21ST-ST., by Gramercy Park, four stories, English basement, brown-stone front, 65 feet deep, unusually well-arranged, and completely